PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Lake and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Informa tion, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,535.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Evenings.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
10th Oct.	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	8603	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7941		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st "	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7555		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
T. 20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9576
T. 8th "	CALEDONIA	7555		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
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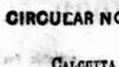
DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		3rd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Rome	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	466	749	374	561	353	530
Marseilles Genoa or Naples.....	575	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	782	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*930	499	699
London	66	...	48	...	33	...

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
O. City of Glasgow ...	...	Oct. 16	.....	Nov. 7
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 17	.....	Nov. 10
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 28
C. City of Manchester ...	...	Nov. 14	.....	Dec. 5
B. Mantola	...	Nov. 16	Dec. 10	.....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	.....	Dec. 18
A. City of Sparta	...	Dec. 14 16-17	.....	1909 Jan. 6
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 19	.....	Feb. 3

PROPOSED SPRING SAILINGS.

		1909.	1909.	1909.
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 14	Feb. 10	.....
C. City of Calcutta ...	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 11	.....
C. City of London ...	...	Feb. 15	Mch. 23	.....
C. City of Manchester.	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi.....	...	Mch. 22	.....	Apl. 30
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	.....
C. City of Glasgow ...	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 7—12 passengers.

C.—Cargo boats which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—viâ.
LINGA	2171	Mon 12th Oct.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 8th Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 9th Oct.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 12th Oct. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Oct, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,009 tons, sailing on or about 10th Oct.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

7th October, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. 1908
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
FARRA	4,149	Sallier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,373	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
NERA	5,533	Schmitz	13th May. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct, 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD, *Agent.*

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
ZOREBER	5,301	A. Parcsi	1st Nov, 1908
BOHEMIA	4982	M. Dabovitch	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,593	P. Baletsich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec. 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers,	Tons,	Captain,	To sail on or about,
* CHINA	5,909	G. Bergoglan	29th Dec. 1908.

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage both at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	26th Oct. 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Bascon House 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Oct. 1908,
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Magnasigli	15th Nov. 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. 1908,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 800	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 816; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 709 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Oct 1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1908,
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Dec. 1908,

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI, AGENT.

No. 32 HORNBY ROAD.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and of DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON, *Manager.*
BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu.	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	City of Mexico,
Hongkong,	Yokohama,	Washington,
Canton,	Colon,	Panama,
Manila,	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, *Manager.*

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG	RANGOON.
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW.	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are required for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, *Agent.*

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

POONA RACES-1908.

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Exceeds the Magnifying Power of any Binocular Extant.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 20. Linear magnification 6x. Surface magnification 36x. Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 100.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 30. Linear magnification 9x. Surface magnification 81x. Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 115.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 40. Linear magnification 12x. Surface magnification 144x Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 122-8.

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A THOROUGHLY SOUND BINOCULAR OF LONDON MAKE. MAGNIFICATION 9x.

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THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

FOR FIELD MARINE OR OPERA.

Rs. 26.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Sir SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHARSEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DASS, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, *Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realizing interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, *Manager.*

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,813

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued and payable at any of the Chief Commercial towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, issuing Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Storing Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

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L. COMBE, *Manager.*

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TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
" 4 " " pints.

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D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO, LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!

GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,

LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Masjid. Post No. 9.

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This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

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ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

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DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND
OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1½d & 2½d EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT Ltd BRIDPORT.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR

is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair.

SCOTTISH TRIALS. 1908.

TRADE MARK

As usual, the most noticeable feature was the overwhelming popularity and success of

DUNLOP TYRES

OFFICIAL RESULTS IN BRIEF:

119 daily non-stop runs were made on
DUNLOPS.
57 daily non-stop runs were divided between 4 other Makes of Tyres.
9 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on
DUNLOPS.
4 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on other Makes of Tyres
HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
DUNLOPS.
5 first places divided between other Makes of Tyres.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

TEA, COFFEE, OILMANS STORES, HAMS, BACON, CHEESE.

LIPTONS

QUALITY AND EXCELLENCE.

NOTE ADDRESS
FOR WHOLESALE SUPPLIES
BOMBAY, LIPTON BUILDING,
APOLLO STREET.
POST BOX No. 248. NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scrofula, erysipelas and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore throat, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," which are registered, and see that you get them as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual treatment of self-abuse only discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c. Shows the ruinous effects of premature and secret marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, impotency, and the various ailments of which (Regular or Colonial), form Thousands should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (Regular or Colonial), from The Secretary, VETARZO REMEDY CO., 6, Bond Street, Clerkenwell Square, London W.C. One of these books should be in every household.

Agents for India—TEACHER AND CO., LTD.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "EDEN HALL."

ARRIVED ON 4TH OCTOBER, 1908.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The Undersigned caution to survey Goods removed to the Godowns without survey.

Cases exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Steamer's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Home Street, Bombay, 6th October, 1908.

NOTICE.

I, THE MASTER of the S.S. "VAUXHALL," do hereby give Notice that I shall NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT incurred by my CREW, whilst in this Port.

P. M. BRADHERING,
Master, S.S. "Vauxhall."

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, at his Office in R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, upto 2 P.M. gun-fire, on MONDAY, the 12th October, 1908, for the PURCHASE of a 42-FOOT COUNTERMINING LAUNCH with gear.

For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette," of 17th September, 1908, or apply to Marine Storekeeper, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

C. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay upto 1 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 17th day of October, 1908, for work in construction of Road with sewerage and storm-water drainage. Extention of Sonter Street from Morland Road to Ripon Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5 (five only) be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees five hundred only (Rs. 500), to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. KENT, A.M.INST.,C.E.,
TRUST ENGINEER.

TRUST ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY, 3RD OCTOBER, 1908.

POONA TWELVETH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH OCTOBER, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that entries CLOSES at 6 P.M. on THURSDAY, 8th instant.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA, 3RD OCTOBER, 1908.

NAGPUR SPEED AND RELIABILITY TRIALS.

DECEMBER 23RD TO 29TH (Inclusive).

COMPETITIONS for all Classes of TOURING CARS, Commercial Vehicles and Motor Bicycles, Special Railway concessions on the B.N. Railway and G. I. P. Railway. Programme of above can be had from the Undersigned.

ALFRED E. JOYCE,
Secretary, Trials Committee.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COY., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 26th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Mercantile Press Coy., Ltd., will be held at the office of Messrs. Tallockchund and Shapurji, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th October, 1908, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made upto the year ending 30th June, 1908.

2. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are elegible for re-election.

3. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from 21st September to 7th October, 1908, both the days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1908.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

THE SERVICES of PENSIONED and DISCHARGED SEPOYS of the Native Army REQUIRED for EMPLOYMENT in civil capacities may be obtained on application to the—

(1) Recruiting Staff Officers in charge of the following districts:—

Peshawar (Samana via Kohat, from 15th April to 15th October), for Pathans, Jhelum for Punjabi Mahomedans, Jullundur for Sikhs, Jullundur (Dharamsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras, Agra for Rajputana and Central India, Hindus and Mahomedans, Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Mahomedans, Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Mahomedans.

(ii) Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrassis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below, and should be addressed to officers referred to at the places above mentioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.

(2) Nature of, and place at which, employment is offered.

(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.

(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.

(5) whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.

(6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.'

H. HUDSON,
Offg. Depy, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR 1909.

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited, is prepared to receive (up to 5 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 13th November, 1908), TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following articles during the TWELVE months ending 31st December, 1909:—

Castor oil	about	900	candles
Cocoanut oil	"	1,000	do
Kerosene oil	"	8,83,000	poonds
Mineral Axle oil	"	1,02,800	gallons
Cylinder oil	"	14,300	do
Linseed oil, Boiled	"	9.000	do
Do. Raw	"	1,700	do
Cotton Waste, Reelers'	"	700	hundred-weights
Do. Weavers'	"	1,165	do
Flax	"	5,100	pounds
Country Sealing Wax	"	11,000	do
Heavy Mineral Grease	"	33,000	do
Antifriction Grease	"	5,500	do
Spirits of Wine, Coconut-chouchined	"	1,800	gallons

Miscellaneous Stores, as per Schedules A, B, C & D. Stationery, as per Schedule.

II. For detailed Notice and Tender forms apply to—

THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
South Indian Railway,
Negapatam

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on 2sp, Rs.3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE OF INDIA.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Association of the Pasteur Institute of India, will be held at the Town Hall (Supper Room), Simla, on 16th October, 1908, at 5 P.M.

The Central Committee will present its Report showing the proceedings and progress of the Association during the past year and its financial position.

E. W. MEWSEN, Major, I.M.S.,
Honorary Secretary,
Pasteur Institute of India.

SIMLA, THE 3RD OCTOBER, 1908.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APOLLO RECLAMATION COTTON STORAGE GROUND.

FIRMS and individuals desiring to OCCUPY LAND, at the Apollo Reclamation Cotton Green, for the Season 1908-09, are requested to be good enough TO PAY the SEASON GROUND RENT due on the Plots by the 18th October, 1908. The Rents should be paid at the Port Trust Fee Receiving Office at the Apollo Reclamation.

After the 18th October, 1908, any Plots not paid for will be considered as vacant and rented out to first applicants coming forward.

A PANTON,
Traffic Manager,
Port Trust Bunders.

BOMBAY, 5th OCTOBER, 1908.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES, BOMBAY

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of MEDICINES, and Sundries, Tinware articles, Mutton Suet, Straw and covering and dammering will be received by the Medical Store-keeper to Government, Bombay, up to 12 noon, on the 2nd November, 1908.

Written application must be made for Tender and Schedule forms which will be supplied on payment of Re. 1 per set.

For further particulars please apply to the undersigned.

A. MOORHEAD, M.B., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Offg. Medical Storekeeper to Govt., Bombay.

BOMBAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of ANANT LAXMAN SOHONI, B.A., Assistant Superintendent Financial Department, Bombay Secretariat, Late of Bombay, Dekkan Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

GOVIND ANANT SOHONI, of Akola, Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Goregaonkar's Buildings, Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, a Clerk in the Khatao Manakji and Co., Akola, Berars, the eldest son of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of Administration.

Witness, BASIL SCOTT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI.
The 16th day of September, 1908.

MESSRS. GOVIND ANANT SOHONI.

Petitioner in Person.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building sites at Chowpaty, formerly known as Panthaky's Wadi, in front of Allbess Baug, Queen's Road, and opposite the Chowpaty Railway Crossing.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 11th instant at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the sites, the following 12 very valuable building plots.

Plot Nos.	Square yards.	Plot Nos.	Square yards.
1	1,115	7	1,018
2	1,232	8	823
3	910	9	638
4	910	10	532
5	605	11	476
6	1,061	12	757

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the sites apply to the undersigned.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Top Floor, Meher Mansion, opposite the Bandstand, Fort, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved made to order dining, drawing, bedroom and office furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, dining table and chairs, large sidecards and dumbwaiters, drawingroom suites of sofas and chairs, drawingroom large size cabinets, glass door almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble-top dressing and washband tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Australian iron safe, Hinks' and Ditmar's table hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of A. J. L. Stewart, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST QUALITY JEEWAN PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Ramchander Lallobhoy the following parcels of very valuable pearls returned from London.

Parcel No. 191, 1 Bunch, 15 strings, 60 first quality white pearls, about 295 chows.

Parcel No. 240, 1 Bunch 6 strings 98 first quality white Jeewan pearls about 131 chows.

Parcel No. 241, 2 Bunches 14 strings 382 first quality white Jeewan pearls about 97 chows.

Parcel No. 263, 1 Bunch 13 strings, 52 first quality white Jeewan pearls about 78 chows.

On account and risk of Mr. Sarajmal Hupatlal.

Parcel No. 242, 1 Bunch, 10 strings, 40 first quality white large Jeewan pearls, about 411 chows.

Parcel No. 389, 1 Bunch, 6 strings, 30 very white Jeewan pearls, about 202 chows.

Parcel No. 474, 1 Bunch, 12 strings, 48 first quality about 163 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 handsome, strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in very good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 grey arab, quiet in harness.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness, and saddle.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 20, Queen's Road, opposite the Marine Lines Station, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved made to order dining, drawing, bed room and office furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, dining table and chairs, large sidecards and dumbwaiters, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, drawing room large size cabinets, glass door almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble-top dressing and washband tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of Sir Walter Hughes and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very desirable building plot on the Bandora Hill, facing near Mount Mary's Church, about 5,000 square yards.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 6TH OCTOBER, 1908.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

AND

EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN

PRESENTS

ALFRED WEST'S Patriotic Entertainment.

OUR NAVY
AND
OUR ARMY.

SPECIAL MATINEE,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10TH.

In connection with our Navy and our Army Miss Blanche Vaudon will introduce some of her high class dancing.

Popular Prices, Rs. 4, 2, & Re. 1.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH

Will re-open shortly on the MAIDAN.

THE "EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH

WILL OPEN SHORTLY

And undertake a new kind of advertisements.

Persons desirious of advertising through this Valuable Medium are requested to apply as soon as possible to the MANAGER, Parisian Photographic Company, Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder, who is in charge of this Department.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ys 21,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... " 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Lyons	Peking
Changchung	Lyons (Mukden)	San Francisco
Chefoo	Manchester	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Hongkong	New York	Yokohama
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokyo
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,60,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
3 ST. ST. ST.

1, 2, 3

ILLINGS STORES CO.

Have now on view an exceptional display of

NOVELTIES

Selected with discrimination in

PARIS

Nothing too cheap to be truly cheap, and nothing too dear to be extravagant. A distinct revelation to those who are unacquainted with the Co's stock, to find what charming and dainty articles can be acquired at such moderate prices.

ALL VISITORS are welcome, with the assurance that they incur no obligation to purchase.

6 MEADOWS STREET; 11 EAST STREET,
BOMBAY. POONA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain T S Grey, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE steamer Umainga, 1,869 tons, Captain H S Robertson will sail to-day for Hamburg &c with general cargo and the following passengers: Mr D C Atkins, Mrs, Miss and Master Ballard, Mrs Brougham, Mrs Carter, Mrs Coal and infant, Mr Grant, Mr, Mrs and 2 Misses, Greenwood, Mrs Kaye and child, Mrs Piggott and 3 Misses, Misses Sykes, Mrs Tipper and 2 children, Mrs Wimberley and infant.

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer R. Rubattino, 2,681 tons, Captain L. Mancini arrived harbour on Monday evening from Genoa &c. with general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Nerbudda 1,960 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh &c. with a general cargo, 1 cases opium, 1 horse, 1 cabin and 130 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surrey St
I M S Elphinstone...Lt G O Forsaith ...R I Marine
I M S Lawrence.....Lt E Stocken .....R I Marine
I M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr ...Shuter .....R Navy

In the Stream.

I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Wilson...10-10...Africa....R I Marine
I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp..Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct 6.

Arkwright	2738 Jones	
Berwada	3276 Carey	M M & Co
Bhadur	2936 Dubois	T Morrison & Co
Dan I	1519 Evenson	W & A Graham & Co
Dimatis	2329 Davies	James Mackintosh & Co
Dintra	1917	Kasel-urn M M & Co
Dracco	2603 Watson	B & P S N Co
Dilovale	2141 Secarf	Cory Bros
Denton Hall	2388 Lewis	The Bombay Co
Dunboyne	2572 Nicholas	T Morrison & Co
Dancote	2326 Soeberg	W & A G & Co
Dilpa	2257 Wilson	W & A Graham & Co
Dola	570 Moxon	M M & Co
Dirley Bank	2092 Kerr	W & A G & Co
Dirkiee	2275 Watson	W & A Graham & Co
Dady Gordon	316 Butler	M M & Co
Daderi	1169 Gray...Busch	4-10 B & P S N Co
Dndien	1944 Austin	M M & Co
Derbudda	1960 Butler	M M & Co
Deesna	3507 Shanghai	27-10 P & O S N Co
Shah Ameer	1921 Ledbertter	Shah S N Co of India
Singapore	2726 Taylor	K Nixon & Co
Shah Nasir	2555 Revil	Shah S N Co of India
Shah Nujam	2751 Foster	Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz	2523 Baldwin	Shah S N Co
Salveig	2862 Troulen	T Morrison & Co
Strathavon	2830 Campbell	K N & Co
Vauxhall	2316 Bradbering	Bombay Co
Vellore	3108 Patrie	T Morrison & Co
Xima	146 Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
C & R Eden Hall	2332	Mason	M'ca	9-10	K K Co &
D & E Delhi	4383	Andrews	S'ghai	11-10	P & O Co
H Bahadri	329	Fakeera	Repairing		B S N Co Ld
K Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	15-10	B & P S N Co
N Strathspy	2852	Osborn	Fdelp'a	10-10	R A Willis
O Kanzler	1864	Michelsen	Z'tar	12-10	A Shandes
P Umainga	1869	Robertson	M'borough	7-10	W & A G & Co
Q Muffii	1857	Coates	Jeddah	9-10	B & P S N Co

Off side Q

Nasiri	911	LeMiere	Busreh	17-10	B & P S N & Co

H W P D

Ponani	552	Shamaudin	B'nager	7-10	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Scindia	3253	Kelso	L'pool	11-10 W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	2682	Genoa		15-10 F & R S N Co
5	Ula	3426	Hodgson		N F...M M & Co
6	Culna	2963	MacCaibiam	Antwerp	8-10 M M & Co
7	Yemen	2555	Revill		N F ...E Tajbhoy
12	Arabia	4157	Leigh	Londo	10-10 P & O C
25	Mayori Maru	2737	Hands	Kobe	8-10 N Y K
16	Alavi	2324	Hill	Jeddah	10-10 B & P S N Co

M W D D.

Shah Allum	1918	Davison	Jedah	10-10	E Tajbhoy

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	R Rubattino	Mancini	Genoa, Sept 18
6	Nerbudda	Butler	Busreh, Sept 22

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Nawab	Olsen	Calcutta, &c
	Aleppo	Wing	Hall, via K'chi
	Glan Sinclair	Oliver	Chittagong
	R I M S North-brook	Henley	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Naderi, Grey, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Umainga, Robertson, for Hamburg, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Kanzler, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Nerbudda, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Nuddea, for Calcutta, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dunera, left Aden on the 6th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Egypt, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 4th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Isobia, from Bombay arrived on the 6th instant to Hongkong.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—50 bales wool, H Lalji and Co: 48 bales wool, A K M Jetha; 160 bales wool, J Kara; 8 bales wool. N Goculdas; 15 bales wool. G Gungadas; 110 bales wool, M Ratansi; 62 bales wool and goat hair, C Joosub; 13 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co; 18 cwts condiments, H Muneherji and Sons; 2,160 cwts myraballams, A Khimji; 15 cwts tallow, H A Oomer; 65 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 200 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 33 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 73 bales wool and goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 125 bales twist, R Dayal; 4,000 cwts linseed, cake Glade and Co; 6,000 cwts mowrassed, Ralli Bros; 3,169 cwts myraballams, W Becher; 150 cwts dillseed, J Lukhmidas.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—52 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 27 bales hides and skins, H Oomer and H Moosa; 58 bales hides and skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 38 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka; 12 bales hides, H N and H and Essa; 15 cwts tallow, H A Oomer; 50 cwts fishmaws R Dhunji and Co; 10 bales carpets 194 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 15 bales hides, H A Oomer; 17 bales skins, R Moloobhoy; 10 bales namdas, K A S Kashmiri; 25 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 8 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co; 5 bales carpets, S J Tellary; 7 cwts wax, G Sojpal; 150 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 8 cases ganja, M Jafferbhoy; 5 bales hides and skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 4 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 362 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 5 cases condiments H Muneherji and Sons,

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—4,600 cwts mussoor, Rali Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—43 bales twist Bradbury Brady and Co.

FOR NEWYORK.

Arabia s—75 cases Indian condiments, M. Poongajee and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—65 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 112 bales hemp, P Bhimjie; 3,698, cwts teelseed, 100 bales cotton, 19,400 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 100 cwts cajoonuts, Prsgjee Soovjee and Co; 99 cwts turmeric, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Arabia s—18 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—64 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 171 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 116 bales cotton, N Peerbhoy; 220 bales cotton, G Spinner and Co. 1,000 cwts castorseed, N Lalebhai.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—75 cases opium, P and O Co; 200 bales twist, C Bamonji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist C Bamonji and Co,
Mayori Maru s—75 bales twist. Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mayori Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 500 cwts cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Mayori Maru s—469 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 7th October.

1. There will be a Parade for all members at the Riding School at 6 p.m. punctually on Thursday the 8th instant.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

2. There will be classfiring and practice shooting on the B B and C I Rs Volrs Range at Santa Cruz at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday the 10th instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-35 p.m.

H. E. E. PROCTER. Lieut.
Offg. Commandant B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay 7th October.

462.—Detail for the week ending 10th instant.

To-day Wednesday, 7th inst—There will be no parade for "G" Coy.

"D" Coy will parade behind the Telegraph quarters at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday 8th inst—Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all Non-Commissioned Officers.

Dress—Drill, Order, Mufti.

Friday, 9th Inst.—All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

463.—Musketry.—Friday 9th inst. The Range at Ghat Kopar is available for Practice for the Viceroy's Cup Competition.

Saturday 10th inst.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is placed at the disposal of O. C, "C" Coy. for Class firing,

Sunday 11th inst.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Classfiring.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

464.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily except Sundays.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

ATHLETES SPORTSMEN
AND
BRAIN-WORKERS
should always keep a box of
PROF. JAMES'
"ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS"
THE GREAT BLOOD MAKER

They enrich and increase the quantity of the blood, make new blood, feed the brain and nerves, sharpen the apetite, strengthen the stomach, nourish the whole system, rebuilt tiesue and increase weight, add vigour and strength, and will do more than anything else to fortify your system against the rigors of tropical climate. Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills See that you get Prof James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and no substitute. Of all chemists and of

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
155 B G MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for ever additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

MANUK—September, 6, at her residence, 6, Chowringhee Lane, Sarah, relict of the late George Z Manuk of Calcutta, aged 59 years.

TYRRELL—September 27, at Samarang, Java, Capt. James Munroe Tyrrell, R. N. R., B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

M. T. BINNS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S
CHIRETTONES
SUPERSEDE
QUININE.

NOTE 1. QUININE makes your head ache. CHIRETTONES do not.
NOTE 2. QUININE costs Rs. 2-4 for 100 5-gr. tablets. CHIRETTONES cost Re. 1. for 100 5-gr. tablets delivered anywhere.
NOTE 3. QUININE does not suit Everybody. CHIRETTONES do. They are called Everybody's Tonic.
NOTE 4. QUININE is disagreeable. CHIRETTONES are pleasantly bitter; when ground up and mixed with a little sugar and water children and others will take them readily.
CHIRETTONES are the cheapest and most effective Tonic and Fever cure in existence. Give them to everybody in the house when fever is prevalent, or a Tonic is required. They are EVERYBODY'S TONIC.
Re. 1 delivered anywhere free of all other charges.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m.; High water, 9-24m., 9-34s; Low water, 2-40m., 3-37s.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

Mercantile Press Company, 51 Apollo Street, 2-30 p. m.

Gymkhana Mounted Sports. 5-30 p. m.

Bandmann Theatre: "Our Navy and our Army," 9-30 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 10th Full Moon, 2h. 33-4m. a. m.; Oct. 17th, Last Quarter, 9h. 5-4m. a. m.; Oct. 25th, New Moon 0h. 16-6m. p.m.; Oct. 11th, in Perigee, 9h. p. m.; Oct. 20th, in Apogee 7h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, October 8.—Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Home Street, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m.; Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 10-4m., 10-27a.; Low water, 3-36m., 4-16a.

Friday, October 9.—P. and O. steamer "Persia," with English mails of the 25th September, due to arrive at 5 a. m. Adjourned meeting of University Senate re the Proposed Examination Hall, 5-45 p. m. Bombay City Police Club, Quadrille party, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h 31m.; Sun sets, 6h. 22m.; High water, 10-54m., 11-15a.; Low water, 4-26m. 4-54a.

Saturday, October 10.—Bombay Gymkhana Annual Athletic meeting. Bandmann Theatre, Our Army and Navy, Matinee and evening. Bombay Commercial Gaymkhana, the Band of the 116th Mahattas, at 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 11-25m., Low water, 5-22m., 5-31a.

Sunday. October 11.—17th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 0-0m., 0-4a. Low water, 5-54m., 6-7a.

Monday, October 12.—Alexandra Pressing and Manufacturing Company, 69 Apollo Street, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 0-44m., 0-42a. Low water, 6-34m., 6 13a.

Tuesday October 13.—Sun rises, 6h. 32m.; Sun sets, 6h. 18m.; High water, 1-27m., 1-20a.; Low water, 7-15m., 7-19a.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of September 1908 was 4.592, the daily average being 153, new admission 1,204. Parsees 387, Hindoos 1,646, Mahomedans 1,139, Christians 420. 36 were vaccinated last month.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MERRALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During September the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,823. Among them the number of new admission was 424; classified asbelow:—Men, 120, women, 123, children, 180. The average daily attendance was 6.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A Concert will take place this evening at the Seamen's Institute by ladies and gentlemen of Bombay assisted by the Albion Orchestra, who have kindly lent their services for the occasion, A promising programme has been got together and a very enjoyable evening is expected. Admission free. Collection as usual.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Moyori Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 P. M. tomorrow, the 8th instant. Parcel mail for Japan close at 5-30 P. M. the same day.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Nera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P. M. on the 10th instant. Parcel mail for Netherlands, India, close at 1 P. M. the same day.

IN announcing the return to London from Vichy of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, "India" states:—"We regret to learn, that owing to an unfortunate accident, which resulted in a broken arm, he was unable to complete his 'cure,' and we fear it will be some months before he is restored to his usual health." Mr. G. S. Khaparde has also arrived in London, as have Mr. Ashutosh Chaudhuri, of the Calcutta Bar, and Mr. Lala Lajpat Rai. It is understood, says our contemporary, that the latter's visit to England has to do with the threatened actions for defamation against certain London papers for statements made at the time of his deportation.

THE WEATHER

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 6.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and local in Upper Burma and South India, in all of which areas the skies have been moderately clouded. Northerly winds, however, prevail at the head of the Bay and only local rain has occurred in the Coast districts and Eastern Bengal, while in North-East India clouds have diminished and in the North-Western districts the sky is clear.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Diamond Island, one and a half inches; Mandalay, two; Cox's Bazaar, three; Trivandrum, one and a half; Kodaikanal, three-quarters.

Humidity has decreased or in defect over the greater part of the country, while the temperature is generally in defect in Northern and Central India.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Burma and local rain in South India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espla. Byculla made In Cts	Fort Colaba. In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	73·01	70·00	70·12	52·70
Tuesday, 6th October.....	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·0
Total.....	73·01	70·00	70·12	52·70
Up to same date last year...	92·74	97·17	98·22	99·52

CUMBALLA HILL.
MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
October 6.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·09	63·47	47·09	90·62

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH OCTOBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 6th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are again clear. The moisture in the air continues in excess at Lahore but has decreased and is in defect in the extreme north and north-east while it is equal to the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for a slight defect during the day at some stations. Winds are south-westerly at Multan and westerly to north-westerly at the other stations.

The United Provinces.—Light cloud has appeared at Jhansi but elsewhere skies continue clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is equal to the average but the minimum is generally lower than usual. Winds are westerly to north-north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies remain clear. The moisture in the air has decreased except at Jacobabad and is now equal to the average in Sind and in defect in Rajputana. Temperature is now normal. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—No cloud is reported. Humidity remains in defect over nearly the whole division. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is generally lower than usual. Winds are west-north-westerly to northerly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear over nearly the whole division. The moisture in the air has decreased and is generally in defect. Day temperature is normal but night temperature has fallen and is lower than usual. Winds are south-westerly to northerly.

The Konkan.—Cloud has increased at Karwar and decreased elsewhere; skies are now lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Calms are reported from the south but north-easterly winds from the north.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies have cleared in the north Bombay Deccan but are elsewhere lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual and temperature is equal to the average except for a defect at night in the north Bombay Deccan. Many stations report calms but the others have generally north-westerly winds.

General Remarks.—The important feature in the weather to-day is the local rainfall in South India. There has been also an increase of cloud on the West Coast as far north as Karwar. Weather is likely to be fine except for a few showers in South India.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 6th October was 29·890 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

IF the work projected by a number of French savants is adequately carried out it will, indeed, be a monumental achievement. It should also supply a long felt want among scientific men in general, and more especially those engaged in original research. The ambitious proposal is to issue 1,000 volumes dealing with every branch of science. One of the greatest difficulties of the original investigator is to know where to begin, which involves the necessity of knowing all that has been already done by others on the subject. At present this would involve the wading through countless papers written in half-a-dozen languages. In many cases the investigator omits the preliminary ordeal, and afterwards finds that his "original" work has been anticipated. Such a work as the above, if authoritative and up to date, would largely obviate the difficulty. The carrying out of the work, however, should be an international affair.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS AND SCENERY IN "FAUST."

The first scenes of "Faust" are magnificent, but Margaret (Miss Lohr) does not make her appearance till the second act, when we see her in the Platz simply dressed in blue cloth, the bodice laced in front and finished with a turn-down collar of white linen. Her fair hair is arranged in the traditional German manner with two long plaits hanging down her back, and she wears a closely fitting cap of embroidered white satin. Among the congregation coming out of the cathedral are many pretty peasant girls all very picturesque costumes made after the same fashion and among the finely dressed ladies one wearing a beautiful crimson and gold brocade with a tall, moon-shaped head-dress. The scene is very beautiful when the Platz is filled by the moving crowd passing from under the shadow of the cathedral and across the bridge which spans the river. This scene and that in the garden at once seize the imagination by their great charm. The garden is surrounded by a high wall with clambering fruit trees, and it is filled with old-fashioned flowers, and commands a picturesque view of the gabled cottage. Seldom indeed has this well-known scene been set to better advantage. No pains has been spared to make "the summit of the Brocken" as effective as possible. There we see Faust on the bare, desolate mountain, broken up with crags and peaks. Spirits climb up and down, and flit about in long garments of white gauze with trailing sleeves and bat-like wings. Beautiful women appear in trailing draperies. First comes Helen, in gold-spangled tunic and gold scarf draped accross to one side. She is quickly succeeded by Cleopatra, in a tunic of green and gold and cloak of royal purple and gold. After her follows Messalina, clad in gold tissue and white silk with a chain of rubies, and carrying a gold cup in her hands. Lastly comes Margaret, a sad figure in her white clinging dress and long fair hair falling thick and straight over her shoulders, a mere shadow of the girl we have met in the earlier scenes. Altogether, this is a wonderful scene, with its shifting colours and clever grouping of the women, whose gorgeous garments add greatly to the effect of the picture.

DRESS AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

There are some very pretty dresses in the farcical comedy "The Old Firm." Miss Constance Hyem, as Lucy, looks very dainty in a white silk and chiffon striped skirt and a charming lace blouse. The elbow-sleeves fit the arm tightly and are made entirely of little lace frills; the bodice, arranged in the same manner, is finished with kimono straps of net edged with lace. A most becoming white straw hat with a cluster of white roses and quills finishes the costume. Miss Beet, as Judy Hake, has a very handsome black silk coatee worn with a long skirt of the same material. The coat is pointed in front and has tucked kinomo sleeves and it is caught in at the waist with a band of pleated silk. Later in the act the coat is thrown on one side and we then see a blouse of black and white striped voile which is prettily arranged with a square vest of tucked white net. The full elbow-sleeves are caught in with bands of black ribbon, and a black hat trimmed with dull pink roses finishes the costume. Other pretty dresses are worn by Miss Mason and Miss Llyod. The latter has a very striking dress of crimson chiffon worn over white and embroidered with chiffon flowers in the same colour. With it she wears a long coat of crimson silk cut with a deep basque and enriched with motifs of white lace. The coat opens over a waistcoat of white embroidered silk fastened with two huge buttons covered with the same embroidery. The hat worn with this costume is very large, and is of black straw trimmed with a huge crimson wing, and Miss Lloyed carries a parasol of white lace and crimson chiffon. A charming dress for a young girl is that which Miss Mason wears as Lily Hake. It is made of pale blue chiffon with a plain skirt trimmed only with a band of pale blue satin. The full bodice is cut low, the edge scalloped and trimmed with silver, and it is filled in with a vest of cream tucked net. The sleeves are slashed to show an under pair of white net, and the edges are outlined with silver braid.

TERMS OF A SULTAN'S EMPLOYMENT.

The Sultan of Turkey took on his task of governing Turkey without an agreement. To-day one is being forced on him. So with the would-be Sultan of Morocco. Mulai Hafid is not to be allowed to have the post of Sultan unless he agrees on terms of employment. Europe declines to appoint him without such agreement. What a change is here! How the time spirit works!

THE POWERS DECLARE TERMS.

The "Westminster Gazette," discussing the proposals which France and Spain have just put forward as to the conditions under which the new Moorish regime should be recognised, says—

"These two Powers claim a 'special interest' in Morocco which marks them out as qualified to make proposals to the other Powers, and in view of the Act of Algeciras this can hardly be contested. Six guarantees are indicated as necessary if Mulai Hafid is to be recognised. The Act of Algeciras, and acts done under its provisions, must be confirmed—in particular, France and Spain must be confirmed in their rights as to surveillance of contraband traffic in arms by sea. This can hardly cause any difficulty on the part of the other Powers; Mulai Hafid is merely asked to take over the sovereignty as a going concern, with all its liabilities, of which the Act of Algeciras is one.

"The next guarantee demands also the acceptance by the new Sultan of all treaties and engagements entered into by the Moorish Government with foreign Governments, the Diplomatic Body, and private individuals. This, again, is entirely reasonable; there must necessarily be this continuity of responsibility for what the Government does.

HOLY WAR TO BE DISAVOWED.

"We note that; here as elsewhere, the Note is careful to speak of the Moorish Government, and not of Abdul Aziz; possibly there may be liabilities of a personal nature, with which Mulai Hafid could hardly fairly be saddled. There is to be responsibility for the debts of the Government, the 'sums due to private persons being subject to verification.' The powers of the Casa Blanca Indemnity Commission are to be confirmed, and the new Sultan to be held responsible for the payment of compensation. The Holy War is to be disavowed by means of Shereefian letters to the towns and tribes, and immediate steps are to be taken for the restoration of public order and saftey. The Note adds that 'it would be becoming' for the new Sultan to guarantee honourable treatment to Abdul Aziz, and to treat Abdul's officials with equity. The Note proposes that if Mulai Hafid is willing to give these guarantees the Powers should agree to recognise him.

"The questions dealt with by the proposed guarantees do not exhaust, however, the outside obligations of Morocco. France and Spain have little accounts to render for military expenditure and for indemnities for murder of their subjects. These, being separate interests, are left over for the powers concerned to make subject of individual representations. France and Spain, in excluding their claims from the list of proposed guarantees, have certainly acted with much restraint.

OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS.

"The "Times" to-days says that the ouslay to which the two Powers have been put was 'the direct result of their efforts to perform the duties placed upon them by Europe under the Act of Algeciras, and these efforts were made with the approval of most of the signatory Powers, and with the acquiescence of all. It is a signal proof of the moderation of the two Powers, and of the conscientiousness with which they have carried out the principle which they have laid down as their rule of action' that they are willing that Europe should first of all recognise Mulai Hafid and that afterwards France and Spain should come upon him for their losses.

"We can only hope that Mulai Hafid will be speedily recognised, and then left to justify by his rule the throne he has admittedly won."

KEPT PRISONER BY AWFUL HUMOUR

Hands, Arms and Ear in Serious Condition with Eczema—Cared for by Doctors, Dispensary and Nurse but Got Only Temporary Relief—Could Scratch Herself to Pieces.

SOON COMPLETELY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I feel it my duty to let you know about my being cured of eczema. A year ago last April I chilled my blood and it caused my hands and arms to break out. I used to try all kinds of things and I had two different doctors and also attended a dispensary for three months. Then I had a nurse come to the house every morning for seven weeks. They would seem to ease me for the time but it would all come again and by night I could scratch myself to pieces. My own girl has been an hour every night putting bandages on my arms and hands. Almost everyone in High St. could tell you what a sufferer I was and the doctors told me that I should never be able to do my washing again.

"Last May my ear became awful, too. Then I read of Mrs. Cutler's child, on King St., being cured by Cuticura. So a neighbour kindly went and saw her, as I was a perfect prisoner and could not even go to the door or window. Mrs. Cutler told her if I tried Cuticura she felt sure it would do me good. I sent right away for Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills. I shall never forget the first time I used them, they cooled me so. I used three sets and at the end of the week I was a different person. This was seven months ago and I have not had a spot on me since. I have kept on using Cuticura Soap and always shall. A friend of mine had her baby nearly all covered with sores. I told her about my cure, in fact, she had seen the state I was in. She bought Cuticura Soap and Ointment and her child is now quite different, thanks to Cuticura. Mrs. E. Brown, 51, High St., Stonehouse, Devon, England, Dec. 1, 1907 and Jan. 12, 1908."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, in vials of 60) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; Russia, Ferrein, Moscow; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

NOTICE.

We have the pleasure to state that G. H. MUMM'S Extra Dry CHAMPAGNE was selected for use at the following functions:—

The Ball given by the Indian Civil Service at the Poona Gymkhana Club, on the 7th September last.

The Banquet given by the President of the Bombay Corporation, welcoming, H. E. Sir George Clarke to Bombay.

The Farewell Banquet given by the members of the Byculla Club to H. E. Lord Lamington.

SOLE AGENTS:
HERBERT, SON & CO.,
72, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

NO UNCERTAINTY
as to the result of home-baking when you use
'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK)
the sure raising powder. Cakes and pastry deliciously light and appetising. So simple to use—so inexpensive. The large-sized tin will raise half a stone of flour.
BROWN & POLSON make it.

SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Saline Salts of Europe's most celebrated Bitter Waters of Buxton, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Piperazine. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, promotes digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
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A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

*It is so nice to do the nec

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE DALAI LAMA.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—Four years ago, the militant archpriest who had defied the Indian Government as well as his own Suzerain was a fugitive, seemingly bereft of both spiritual and temporal domination and deserted by his quondam friends the Russians, who had adroitly used him as a pawn in the political enigma created by their agents in Tibet. But, as the cablegrams have informed us recently, the Dalai Lama has now reached Pekin and has been received with Royal honours. The nature of his reception indicates that his transgressions have received celestial absolution, and it will be extremely interesting to observe how the Chinese will utilise the fallen but forgiven potentate in the new scheme of administration which they are now applying to their recovered Province, a restitution which they owe entirely to our intervention. For some time past they had been endeavouring to entice the Dalai Lama to Pekin from the monastery at Wutaishan (300 miles west of the capital), whither he had transferred himself from Urga after his Russian sympathisers had signified that, in consequence of what had happened to their arms in Manchuria, the affairs of Tibet had no immediate interest for them, a repudiation which was also reduced to writing by the St. Petersburg compact with us last year. But the Exarch of the Buddhist Church resisted those blandishments for a period, as he appears to have doubted their sincerity, and the application of anything approaching coercion to his sanctified entity would have aroused feelings of resentment in the bosoms of his religious adherents, who form a large proportion of the Chinese subjects. However, this aversion if it existed, to exchange the safe sanctuary of Wutaishan for the hospitalities of Pekin has been at length overcome and the Dalai Lama is now the guest of the Chinese Emperor and Dowager-Empress.

In order to comprehend the present trend of events in Tibet and the fortunes of its ex-Dictator, it is necessary to recall some of the leading features in a remarkable career which reached an abrupt termination, so far as its temporal aspects were concerned, shortly after the Dalai Lama matched himself against the armed diplomacy of Lord Curzon. Almost two centuries ago his predecessors emancipated themselves from the Chinese overlordship, which gradually lapsed into a kind of historical fiction, typified by the presence of a succession of Ambans, or Residents, at the Court of the Dalai Lamas, who nominally had a voice in the administration as members of the Supreme Council of Abbots, but in really wielded but little executive authority. Sixteen years since, the potentate who is now in Pekin, having accepted the political guidance of a Russian Buddist named Dorjieff, discarded all semblance of suzerainty to China, superseded his advisers (Council) and assumed supreme control of the secular concerns of the Tibetans, in addition to their spiritual welfare, as hereditary Pope of the National Church. The Pekin Government appear to have accepted this alteration in their relations with Lhasa with a humility that contrasts curiously with the energy they are now manifesting in recasting the administrative machinery of the Province whose rendition they owe to the political ineptitude of Mr. Brodrick. At all events, history has not recorded any endeavours on their part to regain their vanished paramountcy, and we heard nothing of their claims in this respect until after the conclusion of the Younghusband Treaty, which was promptly eviscerated by the India Office.

Five years before the Dalai Lama had embarked upon his career of independence, the Tibetans made an incursion into the protected State of Sikkim, a proceeding which evoked our interference, with the result that a Convention was made between India and Lhasa, defining boundaries hitherto in dispute and arranging for mutual commercial intercourse. But at a later date, when the youthful ruler (he was but 22 when he decided to govern without a Council), had elected to take a part in Asiatic politics with the aid of his Russian friends, the Sikkim Agreement was frequently controvened, and trouble on the Tibetan border was a normal feature of the situation. Seven or eight years since, the underground communications between Lhasa and St. Petersburg culminated in an open Mission to the Tsar, and although the British Government did not cavil at the assurances then proffered by Russian statesmen regarding the innocuous character of this remarkable deputation from Tibet, the incident was a vivid revelation of what was happening in this remote corner of Central Asia. It aroused vigilance in both Calcutta and London and led to a determination to check further developments which appeared to be hastening in the direction of a Russian protectorate over the Dalai Lama. The persistent disregard by the Tibetans of the provisions of the Agreement already alluded to was made the basis of representations to Lhasa by Lord Curzon, who, however, had to submit to the indignity of receiving his communications back with their seals unbroken. This affront might have resulted in the adoption of militant measures by a less patient Viceroy, but before resorting to force it was decided to give the Dalai Lama and his officials an opportunity of arriving at a peaceful solution of the frontier troubles, and a conference was accordingly suggested at a place within British territory. This was ineffectual owing to the procrastination of the Lhasa delegates, who delayed their arrival until the date fixed for the meeting had passed. A second attempt to negotiate was made, the locality chosen on this occasion being Khamba Jong, a few miles beyond our border the British Mission being accompanied by an armed force of sufficient dimensions to ensure its safety and overcome any hostile demonstrations by the Tibetans.

There is no necessity to recapitulate the events which attended our second endeavour to disentangle matters without the application of forceful measures as they are too recent to have been forgotten. It will suffice to say that the Dalai Lama preferred hostilities to a peaceful settlement of the differences between us, and Sir Francis Younghusband fought his way to the Tibetan capital, where he dictated the terms of a Treaty which was accepted by the Council of Administration. For the potentate whose ambitions had compelled our intervention did not await the arrival of the Troops at Lhasa but fled with his Russian adviser, and after peace had been restored, a belated Chinese Proclamation announcing his deposition by the Emperor was posted in the streets of his Buddhist Capital. The subsequent adventures of the Dalai Lama and his disappointment in not obtaining the support he anticipated from St. Petersburg are matters of notoriety, as well as our own marvellous renunciation of the majority of the advantages gained by our incursion into the affairs of the veiled kingdom. The Chinese have profited largely by our altruistic policy, the only tangible result of which appears to be the complete exclusion of both the Russians and ourselves from the Tibet of the future, which, under restored Chinese control, promises to be revealed from the rest of the world, though doubtless adventurous explorers like Dr. Sven Hedin will occasionally succeed in penetrating its confines and adding to our knowledge of its mysteries. The final knot in the Tibetan problem is the disposal of the absolved Dalai Lama, and all Buddhistic Asia, as well as the Lamaic Pontiff himself, will follow his future fortunes with close interest, though it may be surmised that the Chinese will take every precaution to isolate him from the politics and temporal concerns of their recovered Province.

THE KARACHI PORT TRUST ACT.

THE "SIND GAZETTE"—"Better late than never" will be the general reflection on hearing that the Karachi Port Trust Act is at length to be amended. The Trustees applied to Government over two years ago to so amend their Act as to permit them to raise loans on the security of their general assets and credit, instead of under the provisions of the old Local Authorities Loan Act of 1879. We believe we are correct in asserting that the request was admitted on all hands to be an eminently reasonable one; indeed, the amendment was irritable if the Port of Karachi was to be developed on a scale adequate to meet the increased trade consequant upon Government's irrigation policy in Sind and the Punjab. If it takes nearly two and a half years to bring about an amendment of a local Act which everybody,—of both the official and non-official worlds,—recognises to be reasonable and necessary, how long would it take to effect legislation on a matter regarding which there might be some difference of opinion in respect of, say, minor details? The wheels of Government generally grind slowly, and the public acquiesce in the inevitable, but in the above case the delay has been of a character that calls for investigation and explanation.

The effect of the proposed amendment of the Karachi Port Trust Act which will be introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins at the Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council at Poona will be to place Karachi on the same footing as other large Port Trusts in India in regard to the raising of loans. Until a few years ago the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act of 1879 had been found sufficient to meet the requirements of the Port Trustees of Karachi. Under section 4 of this Act local authorities could, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, raise loans on the security of their funds, and the next section authorises the Viceroy in Council to make rules regarding, "inter alia," the funds on the security of which loans might be raised. It is unnecessay to give details of these rules, suffice to say that, so far as the Karachi Port Trust is concerned, they operate as follows:—In the event of the Trustees desiring to raise a loan, it is necessary to exhibit the results of the three previous years' working; should these show an average surplus of, let us say, three lakhs, then it is assumed that the Board is in a sufficiently sound position, financially, to borrow about 50 lakhs of rupees (six per cent interest,—which includes provision for a sinking fund,—per annum on 50 lakhs being three lakhs). Such a system, however suitable for small municipalities and other minor local bodies, is obviously inappropriate for larger cities or ports where the works of expansion and development must be measured not by what has happened in the previous three years or so, but rather with an eye on the possibities of the near and remote future. This was clearly recognised at the time the Local Authorities Loan Act became law and section 8 of that Act expressly excludes ....."the Municipality of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, the Commissioners for making improvements in the port of Calcutta, and any like body hereafter created for the Port of Madras, and the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon." Unfortunately in 1879 the City and Port of Karachi had not then sufficiently expanded to be mentioned in the same breath as the Presidency capitals, with the result that many years have passed before the inevitable amendment in the Karachi Port Trust Act received attention. With the development of the vast irrigation schemes that now distinguished Sind and the Punjaub, and the necessity for equipping a Port capable of dealing with the exports, shipping and imports which these schemes will lead to, it has been found necessary to enlarge the Wharf accommodation and build new export and import yards on a scale that necessitate the provision of capital in far larger sums than the Trustees have borrowed hitherto. Looking at the political importance of the Port of Karachi in connection with the protection of India and the defence of the North West Frontier, and remembering also that current developments have been, as it were, forced upon the Trustees, owing to Government's irrigation policy in the Punjaub and Northern India, we see no reason why the Board should not ask for a substantial loan from Government on economical terms towards the capital expenditure necessary for doubling the port's existing facilities. Possibly the Trustees have this policy under consideration. In any case it is obvious that the results of the Trust's working for the past few years will be no criterion as to the capital outlay that ought now to be undertaken in connection with future port developments. It is only reasonable, therefore, that the Trustees should be given the power to borrow on the security of their general credit and resources in the same way as Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon or other great ports.

In this connection it will not be out of place to allude to the determination recently expressed by the Financial Department of the Government of India to confine the period of loans raised by local bodies to thirty years. There is undoubtedly much to be said for the policy of checking debt accumulation as far as possible. At the same time where, as in the case of Karachi, the capital is being raised for the purpose of permanently increasing the Port's facilities, i.e. reclaiming land for new wharves and their approaches, enlarging the main channel so as to accommodate more shipping, etc, it would be a short-sighted and unjust policy to force the traders of to-day to present posterity with a fully equipped port free of a large portion of its capital debt. The West Wharfage Scheme will take at least nine or ten years to complete, probably more. If the loans by aid of which this scheme is carried to completion be repaid in full in thirty years, it will mean that the commerce of twenty years must contribute not only the cost of up keep, but the whole capital cost of the West Wharves with their land and water approaches; and the Karachi traders of 1938 will be in the happy position of possessing a very valuable port asset free of all cost. This is too great a burden to impose on current trade, and we trust, therefore, that when the next loans are raised under the Karachi Port Trust Act of 1908, the period will be extended at least to 45 if not to 60 years.

The other portion of the Act which it is proposed to amend relates to the ability of the Trustees to impose penalties where goods are wrongly described in the wharfage passes. At present section 74 of the Act runs ... "intentionally misstated or understated." The word 'intentionally' is to be struck out, leaving the Board the power to impose penal ties for wrong declarations whether such have been made intentionally or not. This is a minor matter upon which all are agreed. There are conceivably other minor matters wherein the Act might perhaps be brought right up to date. It is inexpedient, however, to breathe a word about such possibilities in the view the urgency of the main amendment now about to be placed before Council, and the probability of further delay should any additional changes be suggested.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet luxury of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale [illegible], 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW BOMBAY DOCTOR OF LAWS.

The "Parsi":—Functions concerned with official compliments are seldom so sincere or so pleasant as that of last Tuesday, when the Bombay University Senate met to confer on the Hon. Mr. F. G. Selby the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar paid an eloquent tribute to the character and career of Dr. Selby, whom he described as a true "Acharya" in an age when self-devotion of the kind he has displayed for over a quarter of a century in the Deccan is rare. The Deccan College had some eminent educationists before Dr. Selby, but none who served long enough to make so great an impression upon it; it may almost be said that the College in its present form owes its existence to Dr. Selby. He has made it a school for physical culture, and, more important still, for character, instead of an ordinary cramming establishment; and he has always been a conspicuous exponent of that sympathy and accessibility the general lack of which cause no little trouble nowadays. In the way of pure scholarship, too, Dr. Selby well deserves the degree conferred upon him. His extensive reading he illuminates by a disciplined use of the imagination—a rare faculty which he has a still rarer gift of imparting to his pupils. He has served India well and for such as he India is grateful.

The "Rast Goftar":—The great reputation of Dr. Selby as a moral preceptor and a tutor receives concrete manifestation in the fruits which his services to the educational cause has borne in the Deccan, and they are much too numerous and valuable for the efforts of one single individual. For a man of his scholarship and intellectual attainments, there was an extensive field outside the institution to which he dedicated his life-long services, where he could have displayed them to much better advantage, if personal aggrandisement had been a consideration with him. But in denying himself the gratification of striving after name and fame he evinced a great self-sacrifice and with a single-mindedness all his own, he stuck almost to the last to the institution to which he was so firmly attached from the beginning. If the Deccan College has been liberated from noisome political influence which has obsessed educational institutions of cities where politics of latter-day development hold all powerful sway, we may point our finger to the one man who has made the College what it is.

THE "KAISER-I-HIND":—Mr. Selby may be said to be the last of that distinguished batch of old educationists highminded, nurtured in the pure and life giving moral atmosphere of Oxford. There was the brilliant Sir Alexander Grant who had a European reputation as a great scholar before he set his foot on the soil of India. Next came Mr. William Wordsworth, the inheritor of a great and famous name which in his own academic life he most honourably maintained. And last of all there is Mr. Selby about whom the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar so felicitously spoke at the University. With every word of what he said we cordially agree, though personally we have had not the pleasure of meeting and shaking hands with him. But we have been as much an admirer of his as a scholar as we were of Sir Alexander and Mr. Wordsworth both of whom we personally knew. We sat at the feet of the former and learned lessons in History and Philosophy which we have never since forgotten. And we came into intimate contact with the latter in his public life which the more of which we saw the more we admired him. It is indeed sad to think that the last of the Triumvirate of Bombay academicians is soon to retire to his native land but he will have the deep satisfaction of knowing that he will retire with the highest esteem and regard of the scholastic public, not only of Bombay Presidency but of all India; and the respect and love of all the seven academic generations who sat at his feet in the groves, so to say, of the Deccan College—the generations whom he taught to delve deep in the mines of knowledge and win from the institution Nature's wealth and Learning's spoil as the poet has so well said.

The "Gujerati":—As remarked by His excellency Sir George Clark, the Bombay University in conferring the LL. D. degree upon its distinguished Vice-Chancellor, has done honour to itself. Mr. Selby's educational work in connection with the Deccan College is so well known that we do not feel called upon to refer to it here. The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in requesting the Chancellor to confer on Mr. Selby the Honorary degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law, paid an eloquent tribute of praise to the recipient of the honour for his distinguished attainments and single-hearted devotion to duty. There is little doubt that Mr. Selby was an educationist of a very high type. As a professor of profound learning in his special branch of study, his influence in the class-room was of course bound to be supreme. But what it more, his influence outside was no less potent. His high character and absolute sincerity, the simplicity of his life and his gent ine earnestness, his self-sacrificing devotion to the best interests of his College and of his students, his sympathetic interests in all that concerned the physical, moral and intellectual welfare of his pupils and above all his exemplary mode of life enabled him to attain a position as an educationist which only three other educationists have succeeded in achieving in this presidency during the last fifty years. The problem of higher education in India has puzzled the wits of many people. Professorial lectures are not without their value; but what is of more permanent importance in the solution of that problem is the personality of the teacher.

SCANDALISING A JUDGE.

The "Rast Goftar":—While a journalist treads with caution when implicating personality in his onslaughts against individuals, an impression seems to reign abroad that, in discussing a judicial decision on public grounds, he may spare neither the Court nor the judge, and indulge into any excess at his free sweet will. This belief is engendered by the dignified reticence with which law-courts usually treat uncharitable criticisms of their actions, on a supposition, as Mr. Justice Batchelor remarked, that the common sense of the many will correct the extravagance of an individual. The case with which the Bombay High Court was called upon to deal for a scurrilous attack upon one of its Judges was a most flagrant instance of its kind. It was not a case of the collected wisdom of the many wholesomely asserting itself against the infatuated reasoning by a misguided individual. The prosecuted newspaper is looked up by its clientele in the light of a gospel purveying truth. The imprimatur from such a journal, if suffered to go unchallenged, would shake the public faith in the country's judiciary and the effects of such impaired confidence upon the unwary and the illiterate cannot be considered with equanimity.

The "Kalser-i-Hind":—The editor of the "Mahratta," though a pleader, affected to be wise in his generation and persevered in endeavouring to justify his outrageous libel on the personality of Mr. Justice Davar, though well advised to tender an unqualified apology. That, according to him, would not do. His particular clientele might have called him a far from courageous man to exercise ingenuousness in a matter which even to the man in the street was plain, namely, rank offence against a high judicial personality. So he was "contumacious" enough, to use the Judges' own words in observing through his counsel that he would apologise if the court deemed his criticism to be a contempt of court. There can be no distance with an offending editor of this so-called heroic mould. It was the very reverse of heroism. Heroism does not lie in insulting a person and afterwards telling him that he has not insulted him but that he would apologise if he thaught he was insulted! Such a person puts himself out of court, not only a law court, but the larger court of Public Opinion. There can be no sympathy with him. Under the circumstances, if the Court sentenced him to 14 days' imprisonment on the criminal side, it had sentenced him justly. None can venture to say it was vindictive. Indeed the Court has shewn great forbearance and leniency when it might have chosen to be severer. Mr. Kelkar is fortunate that in his case justice has been greatly tempered with mercy.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

The "Parsi":—It is a pleasure to record continued and increasing vitality in an old institution, and this pleasure is amply afforded by the annual report of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution. It comes almost as a surprise to be reminded that before the Alexandra Institution female education was almost unknown in India; and to quote a much-posted placard the Institution was "first in 1863 and foremost ever since." Though founded by a Parsi it was not meant to be a Parsi school: but the large majority of contributions and of prize endowments have been of Parsi origin, and nearly all the pupils are Parsis. While the school does particularly well in examinations, it has also led the way among girls' schools in India in gymnastics and physical culture, the "effects of which are easily observable and undoubtedly beneficial to the girls. Unfortunately the institution which owed its existence to the benevolence of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee has to be carried on by the less certain generosity of the general public; and Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, the energetic and indefatigable President, has to record the most meagre donation list on record, and makes an appeal for better support during the current year. The accounts published in detail, show a most careful regulation of expenditure and certainly the lowest figure as regards wages upon which it is possible to maintain the large and efficient staff of teachers. We trust that Mr. Cursetjee's appeal will receive a liberal response.

MADRAS AND THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The "Indu Prakash":—The news of noisy dissentients having arisen at Madras in regard to the holding of the next Congress session according to the Allahabad constitution at that place, need not cause either surprize or fear. There is some gratification to note that only one Congress organ of importance and that is the shilly-shallying Hindu—has identified itself with the dissentients and that the issues they have raised are comparatively minor ones. They do not urge that the Constitution is wrong or that the requirement of subscribing consent to the objects of the Congress is not justified. Only six out of the seventy protestants are signatories to the Convention. That some of the dissentients are really those who helped to break the Congress at Surat or their active partizans is indeed very clear. They want a carte blanche for the aggressive extremistic propaganda. These are Congressmen no doubt but their opposition cannot be taken account of by those who have committed themselves to the programme of the Surat Convention. We are afraid that some well meaning constitutionalists have been taken in Men like R. B. Ananda Charlu evidently have joined the protest because of nervousness as to the suitability of Madras for this year's Congress session. The plea of Madras being too unsettled and too divided is a hollow one. More or less all Indian provinces are in the same sad plight. Are we therefore to abandon the Congress? That would mean a surrender to the bureaucrats and the pro-loyalists who would like nothing so much as a cessation of all our activities. The hope of a completely united and representative and a perfectly unanimous and enthusiastic Congress of all parties would seem unhappily to be now well nigh over thanks to the attitude of the irreconcilables and their intrigues. But is that a reason why each party should not work in its own way without active opposition to the other? We may tell our constitutionalist friends in India that we in Bombay and elsewhere highly commend the gallant manner in which Madras has so promptly come forth to hold the 1st Congress under the new constitution. That some Madrasis themselves should instead of feeling pride for this actively oppose, is indeed a matter for painful surprize. However, we are glad to find from our correspondent's lucid report that the leading constitutionalists are proceeding undauntedly and have formed a representative Reception Committee.

THE PROPOSED EXAMINATION HALL.

The "Gujerati":—A very instructive debate took place at a meeting of the Senate held on Wednesday last in connection with the Rev. Dr. Mackichan's motion that the University tendered its thanks to Sir Cowasji Jehanghir for his generous gift of Rs. 3,25,000 for the erection of Examination Halls approved of the erection of the buildings in the University Gardens, accepted the conditions on which the gift was made, and approved of the plan with a few reservations as to details. Dr. Mackichan's reply to those who want to keep the University Gardens intact and are opposed to the erection of any buildings whatever upon it even for purposes of the University was quite convincing. The resources of the Bombay University are not unlimited, and whilst every owner of land in the Fort, including the Government are making the best of it, it is absurd to call upon the University not to utilise the open space so near its offices for furthering the interests of University education in deference to the wishes of dwellers in the neighbourhood. This call is altogether of an unfair and interested character, and if Dr. Mackichan's proposal had not involved other weighty considerations, we would have gladly supported his propopsal. But as was pointed out by the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, there are other parties to the transaction, and their interests, wishes and requirements have also got to be considered. The Government and the University will have to contribute six or seven lakhs in one shape or another towards the execution of the proposed scheme. No one wishes to depreciate the princely gift of the donor. But it is a legitimate question to consider whether the University would be acting wisely, if it committed itself out of considerations of mere gratitude to a scheme which will not meet even the present requirements of the University, stand in the way of its further development, wholly mar the esthetic beauty of the existing University buildings, and lessen the usefulness of the rest of the Gardens.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat, to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to [illegible]

BY THE WAY.

"WITHOUT A STAIN ON THEIR CHARACTERS."

General Booth and Mr. John Burns have been the objects of severe criticism at the Trades Union Congress. "Punch" represents them leaving the Congress arm in arm, the General a bowed figure leaning on the arm of the President of the Local Government Board. It is a striking drawing by Linley Sambourne. "Punch" represents them as saying as they leave:

General Booth and Mr. John Burns: "You see before you two condemned criminals."

Mr. Punch: "Well, I should'nt worry about that."

Both: "We don't."

QUEEN AND PERSIAN WOMEN.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has sent the following telegram to the President of the Committee of Persian Women in Constantinople:—"I am commanded by her Majesty the Queen to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, which has been refused to me by her Majesty. I am to inform you that his Majesty's Government, in conjunction with the Russian Government, are already taking such steps as are in their power, consistently with the independence of Persia, to promote the restoration of order in Persia.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S MARRIAGE.

Mr. Winston Churchill, M. P., was married to Miss Hozier in St. Margaret's last Saturday, amid great enthusiams. The address was delivered by Bishop Welldon, whose interest in the bridegroom dates from his days at Harrow. The Bishop's brief homily was spoken with much earnestness "There is something which the Church bids me say to you ere this solemn service closes,' said the Bishop. "It may be that the first words spoken to you specially as man and wife will possess for you a value that does not belong to them in themselves. The sun shines upon your union to-day; the happy faces of your friends surround you; good wishes are lavished upon you; many prayers ascend to Heaven on your behalf. Will you suffer me to remind you how much you may be each to the other in the coming day? there must be in the statesman's life many times when he depends upon the love, the insight, the penetrating sympathy, and devotion of his wife. The influence which the wives of our statesmen have exercised for good upon their husbands' lives is an unwritten chapter of English history, too sacred perhaps to be written in full. And in return for this sympathy, which is so precious, what affection and love the husband may bestow upon his wife! "Let me lift your hearts even higher. The Church would have me say to you that you must look upon your union as no less than a symbol of the mystical union between Christ and His bride, the Church. Let that thought remain with you always. In the sunny hours of life, in the sombre hours, if they, too, come, may you recall the feelings and the resolves that were yours when you knelt to-day before the altar of God. So it is with deep feelings that I commend you to the blessing of the Eternal and Supreme. May your lives prove a blessing each to the other and both to the world, and may you pass in the Divine mercy from strength to strength, and from joy to joy."

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN'S CONFESSION.

"Lord Llandaff and the Duke of Norfolk appear to have used strong language recently with reference to the Royal Oath and the Royal Declaration, the latter being described by the Duke as 'a most blasphemous and outrageous collection of words and phrases shocking to the ears of any decent man,'" says a correspondent of the "Chronicle." "What have these noble peers of the realm to say concerning the declaration of belief imposed upon that poor, deluded child Princess Ena of Battenberg (now the Queen-Consort of Spain) on her admission into the Romish Church? The ceremony was not made public because at the time the Duke and others hoped to get the Government of the day to amend the Coronation Oath, but the terms of the declaration were published, and after the Princess had formally abjured and anathematised Protestantism as 'a heresy to which she had hitherto had the misfortune to belong,' she had to confess her belief in the Apostolic See and the Roman faith, and to add:—'I do pronounce those worthy of eternal anathema who oppose this faith with their dogmas and their followers, and should I myself at any time presume to approve or proclaim anything contrary hereto I will subject myself to the severity of the canon law.'

"Can anything be more (to use the words of the the Duke) 'blasphemous and outrageous' and 'shocking to the ears of any decent man' than the above?"

THE NEW PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES."

"To a Scotsman has fallen one of most the coveted of journalistic prizes," says the "Scottish Review" "Mr. George Saunders, who has acted as the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" during the past eleven years, has just been appointed to represent that journal in Paris, in succession to the late Mr. William Lavino. The London correspondent of the "Dundee Advertiser" gives an interesting account of Mr. Saunders's career, from which we learn that the distinguished journalist is the eldest son of the late Mr. David H. Saunders, of Dundee and Craigmill, Blairgowrie, and was born at Rattray, Perthshire, in 1859. His career at Glasgow University appears to have been unusually brilliant, for not only did he obtain the Snell Exhibition entitling him to study at Balliol College, Oxford, but he won Mr. Gladstone's prize for an essay on Constantine the Great.

HOW HE BECAME A JOURNALIST.

"It was during his student days at Bonn, in 1878, that Mr. Saunders wrote for the "Dundee Advertiser" his first foreign non-political letter. Another of his earliest journalistic efforts was an account which, in conjunction with a friend, he prepared for the same organ of the Tay Bridge disaster in 1879. Chartering a steamer, he and his friend proceeded to the Fife shore in the early hours of the morning, and ascertained by counting the tickets collected at Wormit the number of passengers who had perished. This article was reprinted by the "Times," and was, in fact, Mr. Saunder's first contribution to the columns of that journal. In 1887 he wrote from London a series of twelve letters to the Dundee "Evening Telegraph" on 'Great London Preachers and Churches.' During General Boulanger's electoral campaign he acted as special correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" in Paris, and the departments, and in 1888 he was appointed Berlin correspondent of the "Mornig Post." This position he held for nine years, when he transferred his services to the "Times," representing them in a similar capacity in the German capital."

THE latest reports regarding the health of Sir William Wedderburn, says *India* of the 18th September, are entirely satisfactory: "Substantial progress has been made, but the process of recovery is necessarily extremely slow: and we hear it is likely that Sir William may be obliged to spend some portion of the coming winter abroad."

A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

Cured Outright.

A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request).

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Blooplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the Empress of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

FORT COACH FACTORY.

PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 18

Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT
Awarded at Several
EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PAR'S.

Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at
BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

THE HOUSE FOR
HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING
AND
MOTOR ENGINEERING.

Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all description of work.
MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.
MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.

Estimates and Specifications submitted on application

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondichery.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Insolvency of R. S. N. Talati.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at an adjourned special sitting of the Court yesterday to enquire into the affairs of R. S. N. Talati and Co., who lately traded in India and China. The liabilities of the firm were stated to be about twenty-two lakhs of rupees. Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the insolvents; and Mr. Rustom Wadia instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the opposing creditors.

Mr. Davar, continuing his address on behalf of the insolvents, said it was never the oppoing creditor's case that Talati was not ill about the time the pearl parcel arrived in Bombay. Hirabhai Ghellabhai had a long-standing account with Talati, who had given four post-dated cheques on account of the debt. Rs. 60,000 was the balance due to Hirabhai, and Talati handed the pearl parcel to Hirabhai for Rs. 1'10,000 in the hope that he might not push matters to an extreme immediately. Hirabhai, on receiving the parcel, gave cheques for Rs. 80,000, which were received by Talati and cashed at the Bank of Bombay by his nephew Darashah, because Talati himself was ill at the time. Talati had an account with Sun Chong and other pearl merchants to the extent of crores of rupees, four crores as Mr. Talati said; and when the pearl parcel arrived, no advance was made The Chinaman had on open account with Talati, with whom the pearls remained unsold for years and years.

His Lordship: Why did you not in from the unfortunate Chinaman by telegram that the parcel was martgaged only?

Mr. Davar explained that Talati had never seen the Chinaman although transactions with him took place for many years. Talati dealt only with the compradors, who were the usual channel of communication. The parcel was given to Hirabhai onaccount of an advance. It was not a sale outright. The Chinaman himself admitted in his plaint that such was the case. Hirabai entered the transaction in his books as a sale in the hope of defeating any large creditor who, in the event of Talati's failure, might go up to him and demand the parcel on paying him Rs. 1,40,000. The firm were said to have commenced business with no capital and to have been hopelessly insolvent when the fact was that, on the day the pearl parcel was given to Hirabai, they, had in their godowns goods of the value of twenty-two lakhs of rupees. Thirteen Banks had advanced monies to the firm, but in the worst times through which the firm passed, the Banks saw no cause to suspect the "bona fides" of the firm. The allegation of Gellabhai that it was a sale outright to him was an attempt at a transparent swindle. The letters written by Vania to third parties were Vania's frauds. He was on bad terms with Talati; and he thought he would be safer with Talati in jail than with Talati out of it. He had admittedly swindled the firm to the extent of Rs. 4,30,000. He said Fok Tai and Afsar pocketed the profits, and paid him nothing out of them. It was strange that the manager of the Shanghai branch, as Vania was, should have been unable to account for goods of the value of lakhs of rupees, which were in the godowns there. The learned counsel asked the Court not to be hard upon the insolvents. This was the eighteenth hearing, and Mr. Davar asked that the costs of fourteen of the hearing should be borne by the opposing creditors, of whom, Kapadia one, the linen-draper, had disappeared, while the other the Chinaman, had proved nothing.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Russell, in giving judgment in the matter said that, in accordance with what had been the practice in this Court, a large number of issues had been raised in this case. It was to be hoped that when the new Act was passed, provision would be made either in the Act itself or by the rules thereunder, for the procedure to be adopted in opposed cases in the Insolvency Court, because there can be no question that the present practice is in every way to be deprecated. Within the last few years, the High Courts had definitely laid down that specific issues must be stated and tried in these cases; but in his Lordship's opinion, this was not sufficient. As is well known, the case begins with the cross-examination of the insolvent. The grounds of opposition, which are always filed, are of the most general character. Until the issues are framed, the insolvent does not know what specific charges he has to meet. Then the evidence is called for the opposing creditor. After that, witness, on behalf of the insolvent, if any, are called. Then the insolvent is re-examined generally by a series of leading questions, to which the opposing creditor has no opportunity to reply. In his Lordship's opinion, it would be desirable that specific charge should be drawn up and filed in the Court just as a plaintiff's case is set up in his plaint. Then within a certain time, the insolvent should be directed to file his answers to those charges. To that the opposing creditor should be entitled to file a reply. Then the opposing creditor should adduce his evidence, being at liberty, of course, if he cannot prove his charges without calling the insolvent to cross-examine the insolvent. In his Lordship's opinion, this would present what is notoriously the case in all these opposed cases of any magnitude. The whole proceeding is one of attempting to fish out evidence against the insolvent. An enormous amount of time is wasted in this way, and then at the end of the hearing, it is ascertained what are the real points upon which the case should be decided.

In this case, for instance no less than fifteen issues have been raised, but there were only four questions which his Lordship had to decide. The first was whether the insolvents did not pledge the parcel of pearls No. 55 and deal with the same without the knowledge and consent of the opposing creditors, Sun Chong, and in frand of their rights, and did not misappropriate the proceeds or part-proceeds thereof? (2) Whether the insolvents had not concealed various documents, and in particular their private correspondence with Shanghai? (3) Whether the insolvents had been guilty of reckless trading, and whether they had incurred debts without reasonable expectation of paying the same? Whether they were entitled to their discharge without completing the accounts?

It appeared that the present firm of R. S. Talati and Co., was started on the debris of a former firm. In the present firm there are two partners who are brothers, Ruttonji and Nusserwanji. On the 4th April, 1907, the insolvents file their petition, and on the 26th April, 1907, their schedule. That shows debts Rs. 22,35,475, and assets good, bad, etc., Rs. 3,70,000 odd. But from the Official Assignee's records, it appears he has been able to realise only Rs. 14,000 or so. Their firm started with a capital of only about Rs. 60,000; but as Ruttonji, the only insolvent who had been examined, said, a good deal of that was withdrawn by him after a few months. His Lordship next dealt successively with the four questions above mentioned, in doing which he reviewed at considerable length the correspondence, telegrams, etc., which had passed between the Bombay firm and its branch at Shanghai. A. B Vania, a brother-in-law of the insolvent, was then the manager of the firm in Shanghai. He was the manager with unrestricted powers, and he took a very large part in the transactions. His Lordship referred to the telegrams that had passed between Bombay and Shanghai: On the 22nd November, 1906, Bombay wired to Shanghai "In a dangerous position extremely. Pray caution. Act only on legal advice." On the 23rd November, Bombay wired to Shanghai what his Lordship ventured to think, was one of the most extraordinary telegrams that had ever been produced in a Court of justice, namely "Do not place any confidence in telegrams unless the first name is Hormazd," i.e., God. In other words, they prepared Shanghai for the receipt of false telegrams.

Having gone through the whole of the telegrams and letters relating to the pearl parcel business, the learned Commissioner observed, he confessed it was difficult to understand the position taken up by the insolvent and his counsel. Attempts had been made to show that Vania had made away with Rs. 35,000 remitted on account of those pearls; but that was not proved. Vania, it was proved, was sent out to China, in order that he might raise monies for the firm. Having seen him in the witness-box, his Lordship the Commissioner was of opinion, that Vania was a man eminently fitted for the purpose. His demeanour was strikingly quiet and simple; his smile was of that child-like and bland character, which one could imagine, would be specially pleasing to Chinamen. It was difficult to read Bombay's request to Shanghai, to tell the Chinamen to keep cool for two months; it was still more difficult to read Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshah and Co's letter, of 22nd March 1907, to Messrs. Little and Co., who were solicitors to Sun Chong and Co., in which Messers. Ardeshir and Co threatened the Chinamen with penalties, for evading heavy export duties at Shanghai, without a feeling akin to indignation. To the Commissioner's mind, it was perfectly plain that the various so-called offers for these pearls sent by telegrams, which were not preceded by the word "God," or "Hormazd" were false; and were intended to receive. When these lengthy teelgrams and letters were passing to and fro the pearls were lodged with Hirabhai Ghelabhai who had advanced monies on them; these monies were applied for the purposes of the insolvents' firm; it was, therefore, impossible to acquit the first insolvent (Ruttonji) of the charge against him. It was argued, that there was a mercantile custom, exhibiting the insolvent to pledge the pearls with Hirabhai. Evidence showed the existence of such custom; but no evidence whatever was produced to show that there was any mercantile custom, by which a person entrusted with goods for the purpose of sale or pledge was entitled, when hopelessly in insolvent circumstances, to use the monies raised on the pledge for the purpose of bolstering-up such a business. The Commissioner here quoted sec. 403 and 405 of the Penal Code, relating to misoppropriation, and breach of trust. He imagined, nobody could believe the insolvent, when he said that his servents pledged these pearls to Hirabhai, without his consent. His Lorship could not treat the illness of the insolvent as any justification of his conduct; he had no doubt in his mind the insolvent had been guilty of the offences, under both those Sections.

On the second charge, the Court had the greatest possible difficulty in extracting from Vania, the various documents and press copies, which had been used in the case. The insolvent admitted that Vania and he carried on business correspondence in private; and he used to tear up Vania's private business-letters to him, after reading them. He did not take copies of letters he (the insolvent) wrote to Vania, which were private, and which contained purport of business-matters. After going into the evidence, the Commissioner said, that it apperred clear to him, that books had been concealed, and private letters destroyed, with a view to concealing the affairs and conduct of the insolvent from this Court. The Commissioner then dealt with the third point, of reckless trading, and incurring debts witoout a reasonable expectation of paying them. He was satisfied, that the firm was practically insolvent from the very commencement. It was well-known that when merchants got into deep water, banks, and specially exchange banks, were considered fair game. Considerarable stress was laid by insolvents' counsel on the different banks, who had lost money by their failure, not coming to oppose insolvents discharge. But he fancied banks worked, to a large extent, on the principle that they must take the rough with the smooth; one thing they were always averse to, was to throw away good money after bad. During the whole period of their trading the two brothers had drawn very large sums from the firm for their private purposes. From 1899 to 1905, Ruttonji drew over two lakhs: in 1906, he drew Rs 47,116. Nusservanji drew from 1899 to 1906 Rs. 86,625; in 1905 over Rs. 25,000, and in 1906 over Rs. 26,000. This was not conduct, which this Court could look upon with anything but severe reprobation. Admittedly the firm had not made up their books. It was perfectly impossible to ascertain the position of things, unless the books had been made up. No offer whatever had been made by the insolvent, as far as could be ascertained, to have these books made up: Vania could not be supposed to make them up, unless he was paid for it. An offer to pay him at the eleventh hour, was not the proper offer. Taking into consideration the gravity of the offences of which he (the Commissioner) had found the first insolvent guilty, especially in relation to a large mercantile community such as that of Bombay, the sentence he was about to pass on him might seem somewhat lenient; but he felt he must take into consideration his age, and the state of his health, which did not appear to be good. He sentenced him, under Section 56 of the Insolvency Act, to nine months' simple imprisonment, (as there was no rigorous imprisonment under the Act, and as the practice of the Court was to pass sentence of simple imprisonment,) in the Common Jail, on the Criminal side on the charge in respect of the pearl-parcel No. 55; and to nine months' simple imprisonment on the same side, on the charge of concealment and destruction of papers and documents; these two terms to run concurrently. In these circumstances, he did not propose to pass sentence under Section 51. Insolvent No. 2, Nusserwanji, was not cross-examined under Section 36, or at the hearing; no attempt had been made to connect him with the malpractices of his brother: therefore his Lordship the Commissioner could not find him guilty of these charges. He adjourned the further hearing of their (both men's Ruttonji's and Nusserwanji's), petition, without protection, until it was certified to him by the Official Assignee, that the books had been duly and properly posted up. He directed, that the Taxing Master do allow to Sun Chong and Co., the costs of proof and attendance not exceeding six full days, and to M. M. Kapadia, the costs of proof and of attendance not exceeding four full days; to be paid out of the assets in the hands of the Official Assignee, all other costs of the opposing creditors to be paid by themselves. He had purposely not touched on the charge, attempted to be made against the insolvents, in respect of the 922 bales of yarn, as, in his opinion, the evidence was not sufficient to enable him to come to any satisfactory conclusion.

Ratanji was removed to Jail, in charge of the Sheriff's officer, Mr. Barney.

POLICE COURT.

THEFT AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one John Lewis, was charged with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 250 in currency notes and cash, belonging to Mr. Martin Amour. It appeared from evidence that last Thursday evening the complainant was sitting in a car attached to a railway mail train at Victoria Terminus, when the accused came on pretence of examining the car and removed the purse from the coat of the complainant which was lying there. On missing it, the complainant made a report to the police. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CLERK ROAD MURDER.

BEFORE Mr. C.H. Setalvad, at Mazagon, yesterday, Superintendent Meyers brought upon remand and again charged Dhondu Visram, a Hindu, with the murder of his wife Savitribai, aged about twenty. It may be remembered that on the morning of the 13th ultimo, the accused picked up a piece of iron piping kept in his kitchen for blowing the fire and struck Savitri with it on her head. The woman sustained serious injury and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died a few days later. The accused declined to make a statement and was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

VISHNU COTTON MILL.

THE first (statutory) ordinary general meeting of the Vishnu Cotton Mill, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Company, 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay Mr. H. C Wright presided.

The following is the directors report:—The directors have the pleasure to submit a short report of the operations of the Company from its commencement up to 15th September 1908. The Company was duly registered under the Indian Companies Act on the 11th May 1908. This meeting of the shareholders has been convenced in compliance with the requirements of the Joint Stock Companies Act. Of the shares offered viz: 1,600 proference shares and 3,200 ordinary shares, all have been applied for and allotted, and the instalments of Rs. 100 per share due on application and allotment have been paid. Suitable and sufficient land for the proposed Mill has been secured at Sholapur. Messrs. Nowrojee Wadia and Sons of Bombay have been appointed Architects to the Company in connection with the building of the Mill. The contract for the building work has bee placed in the hands of Mr. Hazrat Khan Mohidin Khan of Sholapur.

The repert was adopted; the retiring directors Rao Bahadur Vussonji Khimji, and Mr. R. H. Brooke, were re-appointed and Messrs. C. L. Weber, and Hurjiwan Soonderdas were appointed auditors.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earning or week ending 20th Sept, 1908.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 20th Sept. 08	2,35,167	4,02,756	13,730	6,31,654
G I P Ry Section	52,297	88,370	6,686	1,47,313
I M R system	8,209	15,850	755	24,193
A D C Ry	47	158	....	205
Baran-Kotah Ry				
Total	2,96,679	5,07,016	1,951	8,33,375
Actuals for corresponding week ending 21th Sept. 07				
G I P R Section	2,47,854	4,51,201	28,234	7,27,679
I M R system	56,703	1,44,578	7,745	2,18,328
A D C Ry	12,165	12,450	136	24,751
Total	3,26,724	6,08,619	35,615	9,70,908
Increase or Decrease G I P R	—12,687	—48,833	—14,495	—76,015
I M R	—13,448	—56,306	—1,589	—71,315
A D C Ry	— 3,957	— 2,350	+ 19	— 538
Baran-Kotah Ry	+ 47	+153	....	+ 205

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 19th Sept, on 504·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,55,000	1,69,000	4,000	3,28,000
Or per mile of Railway	308	317	8	633
For previous 9 weeks of half year	14,53,898	14,83,264	35,168	29,84,327
Total for 12 weeks	15,88,898	16,25,201	39,163	33,53,327
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,10,568	1,01,824	4,189	3,36,581
Per mile of Ry. do.	279	369	8	907
Total to corresponding date do.	16,39,755	19,64,823	51,844	35,39437

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 13,917
Do. to date ..... Rs. 1,30,085

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th Sept on 1,772·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,41,000	1,80,000	7,000	3,28,000
Or per mile of Railway	80	101	4	185
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	18,54,237	15,88,966	69,799	35,12,985
Total for 12 weeks	19,95,237	17,68,966	76,799	38,40,985
Comparison. Total forcorresponding Week of previous yr.	1,85,939	3,43, 749	6,238	5,42,926
Per mile of Ry. do.	105	193	3	305
Total to corresp date do.	22,11,992	34,33,118	83,303	57,27,413

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 215986
Do to date ..... " 18,87,028

A COMMERCE and Industry Department Notification extends the spans of railway bridge, which may be purchased in India for the public service, from 80 to 150 feet, it having been shown to the satisfaction of the Government of India that railway girders for the larger spans can now be manufactured in India.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The Season and Crops Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 26th September give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

The week has been rainless except for ill distributed falls averaging less than 1-2 inch in four eastern districts and an insignificant fall in Garhwal. Since the close of the week however satisfactory rain is reported in a number of eastern districts and in Oudh; Gonda, Gorakpur and parts of Basti reporting 3 inches; Lucknow 2; Azamgarh 1 1-2 and Bara Banki, Fyzabad and parts of Sultanpur 1 and Bahraich 3-4ths of an inch. This rain should relieve anxiety with regard to the autumn crops and spring sowings except in the areas where the late rice has already been seriously injured by drought. More rain is wanted in the western districts also and in the hills but standing crops are generally good. Maize and early autumn crops are being harvested. Land is being ploughed for spring crops and sowings of gram have commenced in places. The price of maize has fallen considerably in some districts and in Gonda it is selling at from 18½ to 23 seers per rupee. Prices generally show no tendency to fall. They have risen in ten and have fallen in five districts. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Fodder and water are available.

The weekly report on the famine and sarcity is as follows:—There are no signs of distress. The numbers in receipt of valedictory doles have decreased further and all doles will have expired before the end of next week. No separate famine telegram will be sent after this week. Fever is very prevalent especially in the western districts and the free distribution of quinine is being widely extended. Cholera still continues in several districts. The numbers in receipt of valedictory doles are:—in poor-houses 553; on gratuitous relief 67,987; total 68,540. Prices:—Mirzapur 3 to 11; Jhansi 9½; Bahraich 11¼ and Basti 12½ seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Slight rain fell in parts of Shahpur and Rawal Pindi. Prices of food grains are generally unsettled and still high. Ploughings for spring crops are in progress. Autumn crops are being reaped in some districts. Standing crops are generally good to fair and the outturn expected is good to fair. Juar (great millet) has been damaged by tela and cotton by insects in parts of Lyallpur. Cattle are generally in good condition. Green grass is plentiful. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

No rain fell during the week. Standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas are generally good and the outturn is expected to be average. Spring sowings continue. No damage has been done to autumn crops from hailstones reported last week to have fallen in certain villages in the Peshawar tahsil. Hail also fell in some villages of the Marwat tahsil in the Bannu district and did some damage to standing crops. Picking of cotton and reaping of rice are in progress in the Peshawar district. The water-supply is ample. There has been some irrigation from the Paharpur canal in the Dera Ismail Khan district. Fodder is sufficient throughout the Province. The condition of cattle is generally good except in several villages of the Nowshera, Mardan and Peshawar tahsils in the Peshawar district and in some villages of the Tank and Dera Ismail Khan tahsils in the Dera Ismail Khan district and at Bannu and in one village of the Marwat tahsil. Cholera is still prevalent in the Mardan, Charsadda and Swabi tahsils. Seasonal fever is prevalent in almost the whole of the Peshawar district. Prices show a slight tendency to fall except in Dera Ismail Khan. Prices:—wheat 9 5-8 to 12 3-4 gram 10 5-8 to 13; maize 10 1-2 to 17 and bajra 11 to 14 3-4 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

Rain fell in five districts of Marwar varying from 28 to 118 cents. Slight rain is also reported in Sirohi. Sowing of spring crops has been started in a few places. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Harvesting is in progress and in spite of damage caused by excessive rains the estimated outturn is on the whole very fair. Cattle disease is abating in Marwar but continues in Mewar and Jhalawar. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have fallen by 1 to 2½ seers in Partabgarh Shahpura, Kotah and Karauli and have risen by ½ to 1 3/4 seers in Jaisalmer, Tonk Kishangarh and Dholpur.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rain was partial in Baghelkhand and nil elsewhere. More rain is urgently needed in Indore and Bundelkhand. Harvesting of makai is in progres in parts of Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Bhopawar. Weeding operations are in progress in Gwalior and Indore and ploughing for spring crops elsewhere. Spring sowings continues in Bundelkhand. Crops have been slightly damaged in parts of Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are fair to good. Cattle disease is reported in parts of Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are fluctuating slightly in Indore and are high but steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Relief operations have been closed in Indore. Prices are high but constant. The numbers on relief are:—In the Gwalior Residency are on works 33; on gratuitous relief 16; total 49. Rewa—on works 1,212; on gratuitous relief 766; total 1,978.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

No rain fell during the week in Betul, Bandara, Drug and Buldana nor in the Vindhyan and Nerbudda Valley districts. Two of the Satpura districts (Mandla and Seoni) received under 2 inches of rain: Yeotmal received the same quantity; Wardha had one heavy fall of 3 inches while elsewhere the quantity received was not more than 1-2 inch. Heavy dews are beginning to fall. More rain is required in Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nimar and the Vyndhyan districts for ploughing of spring crops and to improve crops on light soils. Harvesting of rice in Damoh and Balaghat and of minor crops in Sangor, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Sioni Narsinghpur, Betul and Chhindwara is in progress. Weeding continues. Preparation of land for sowing of spring crops is in rapid progress and sowings have already been started in Mandla Nimar, Balaghat and the Vindhyan districts. Insect pests have caused slight damage to til in Bhandara and to rice in Drug. The condition of standing crops is generally good and prospects are favourable. Rice is in ear in Bhandara. Cotton in Wardha and til in Bhandara are flowering. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Dodder and water are sufficient. Prices:—The price of wheat remained stationary in sixteen districts; rice in eighteen districts and juar and gram in seventeen districts. Wheat rose in Hoshangabad by 1 seer per rupee. Jaur in Nimar and Chindwara and wheat in Betul became cheaper by 1-2 seer per rupee. Rice fell in Chhattisgar by 1-4 to 3-4 seer. Juar in Sangor and gram in Balaghat sell cheaper by 2 and 1 seer respectively.

Feudatory States.—Bastar received 4 inches of rain and Kanker, Sakti and Raigarh each about 2 inches; other States had light showers. Weeding of autumn crops is practically finished. The condition of standing crops is generally good. Harvesting of rice has commenced in places and preparation for spring crops is in progress. Sowing of wheat began in Jashpur. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices:—wheat and rice became dearer in Raj-Nandgaon by 2 seers. Rice in Bastar and Korea fell by 1 seer. Rice in Sakti and gram in Sirguja became cheaper by ½ seer.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—During the week there was no rain except a few light showers in some districts. Standing crops are in good condition. Early millets are being harvested. Distress is now slight. The small malguzari works in Mandla have been closed and village works exist only in Damoh. Village gratuitous relief has been closed in Hoshangabad and Damoh and will be closed in most districts from 1st October. Weaver relief is being restricted. The numbers employed on the Public Works Department contract works and on the Itarsi-Nagpur. Railway have fallen. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. The public health is good. Prices are steady but exhibit a slight tendency to fall. Relief measures are adequate. The numbers on relief are:—on works 1,033, weavers 14,875; on gratuitous relief 18,240; total 34,157.

The Bombay report has been already appeared.

The number of persons on relief was 140,175 a decrease of 94,577.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

ASSAM RICE.

Preliminary Forecast of the Winter Pice Crop of Eastern Bengal and Assam in 1908-1909. (On the average of the five years ending 1906-1907, the area under winter rice in Eastern Bengal and Assam represents some 17·3 per cent, of the total area under rice in British India.]

Character of the Season—In April and May the province was suffering from drought, but ample rain fell in June and the sowing of winter rice was easily completed, though somewhat later than usual. Transplanting began in July and at that time prospects were excellent. But in August so little rain fell and the rivers were so unusually low, that transplanting had to cease, and many fields of early planted paddy began to wither. From the beginning of September, however good rain has fallen throughout the province, and the rivers have risen. All transplanted rice on low land is now in very good condition; but on high land, especially in Rajshahi division, there is still a deficiency of water. The broadcasted varieties of winter rice are grown on low land which is generally deeply submerged. On bil lands this crop promises to yield an excellent harvest but on river banks the crop has suffered in some places from lack of the usual flood.

Acreage.—At the time the district forecasts were framed transplanting was still in full progress in almost every district. Some District Officers have given estimates of the area already put under the crop, while others have apparently stated the total area which they expect ultimately to be cropped. It is in fact too early to frame any estimate of acreage. All that can be said is that, on account of the diminished cultivation of jute, the high prices of rice and the favourable weather condition of September, the total area of winter rice is likely to be slightly in excess of that of last year.

Since the final forecast of last year a revision of the estimates of normal area in Faridpur and Chitagong has led to reductions by 80,900 and 85,200 acres respectively, of the area cropped last year The revision of crop areas in the Assam Valley by field survey necessitates an addition of 58,100 and the inclusion of figures for the Chittagong Hill Tracts a further addition of 1,300 srears. For the whole province the estimated area under winter rice last year, as now revised, is 11,230,500 acres.

Outturn.—The final forecast of last year gave the estimated yield per acre as 77 per cent. of the normal. The estimate hand, however, to be framed before local officers had sufficient opportunity to properly gauge the nature of the crop. After touring in practically every part of the province and making extensive enquiries, I drew up in February a fresh estimate for each district. For its accuracy I was alone responsible; but the opinions of District Officers having recently been invited, most of them have accepten my estimate as giving a fairly correct idea of the outturn obtained last year. The subsequent course of trade and prices have also demonstrated its approximate accuracy. The estimated provincial average of a 92 per cent. crop per acre, at whcih I then arrived, will, therefore be adhered to.

For the current year it is too soon to frame an estimate. Late planted rice is not likely to yield well, and on high land the crop will generally be small, especially in Rajshahi Division, which has suffered most from the deficiency of water. Fortunately, our two largest rice-producing districts—Bakarganj and Sylhet—both anticipate normal and with a continuance of the present favourable conditions, bumper crops.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Nera" Oct. 6.

The following is the list of passengers per Messageries Maritimes Coy.'s steamer "Nera" which is expected to arrive here at about 4 p.m. on the 8th inst. from Marseilles. Passengers will be landed on arrival at Mody Bunder:—

Amstutz, Mr and Mrs
Aguew, Mr
Arbuit, Mr H R
Aderjee, Mr A
Barrow, Miss
Bandjee, Mr
Bayley, Mr E R
Bevan, Pelham, Mr
Barrow, General, Sir E G
Bartholomew, Capt W H
Bevan, Mr and Mrs J D
Burbridge, Mr L P D
Bright, Mr T C
Berrill, Mrs
Bure, Mr de
Burton, Maj F
Buswy, Miss
Brosnan, Miss Gilla
Crimtsin, Dr
Carr, Miss
Chayne, Capt A Y
Croal, Mrs R
Chatterjee, Mr
Compton, Mr
Clements Mr H J
Des Vaux, General and Mrs
Dobbie, Mrs
Dunbar, Lt A J
Dubash, Mr E N
Dutt, Mr S K
Dennis, Miss
Ephgrave, Mr
Gunning, Capt and Mrs
Griffiths, Capt and Mrs
Gazdar, Mr
Garrick, Mr H B W
Gibson, Mr W C
Goody, Mr and 2 children
Gleeson, Mr
Gillies, Mr
Hart, Mr
Hopkins, Mrs
Herbert, Maj D
Hudson, Mr and Mrs C W
Hutchinson, Mr
Haimon, Mr A
Hibbert, Mr J H
Hyder, Mrs H
Henderson, Mr
Hennor, Mr W
Henriques, Mr
Hudover, Mr
Jackson, Mr L
Jarrat, Mr and Mrs
Kane, Mr
Khisla, Mr
Lambert, Mr A P
Lutman, Mr
Laecy, Mr and Mrs
Mehta, Mr and Mrs D B
Mehta, Mr and Mrs B D
Mohmedali, Prince
Mukerjee, Mr and Mrs R
McLean, Mr
MacPherson, Rev E C
Maxwell, Mrs Bruce and Infant
Mellnish, Mr W
Meherji, Dr
Neuville, Mr
Powell, Mr D Ffolliott
Perrean, Capt
Pandhomme, Mr A F
Rooth, Mr and Mrs
Ramsden, Col
Richardson, Capt and Mrs
Ramsden, Miss
Roush, Capt
Robertson, Mr W Melville
Russell, Lt E
Ryan, Miss K
Rodgers, Mr B A
Russell, Mr and Mrs S A
Sanders, Miss
Scott, Col and Mrs B
Shapercji, Mr T J
Shakespear, Mrs
Shakespear, Lt Col
Smith, Mrs
Syers, Mr J D
Smith, Mr W S
Sergersaer, Mrs
Sankey, Mr N
Smith, Mrs
Schulmann, Mr
Tubbs, Mr A H
Testing, Lt
Talackchand, Mr
Tribe, Maj C W
Wallace, Lt J T
Walsh, Miss Nora
Whitlay, Mr
Watson, Mrs and children
Westropp, Col G R C
Warburton, Capt
Windsor, Mr W A
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Webb, Lt
Yeatman, Lt

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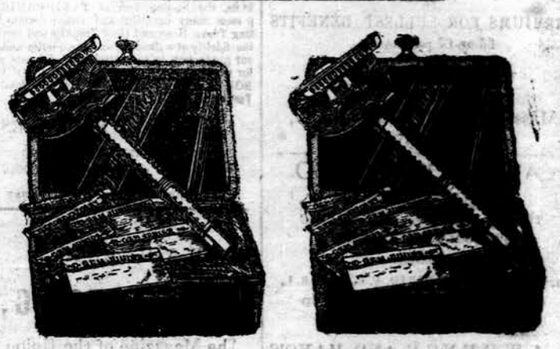

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and from the 6th October, 1908, First and Second Class COUPON TICKETS, Books each containing 24 and 16 Coupon Tickets respectively, at REDUCED FARES, obtainable at this office, will be issued between BOMBAY and Matheran, available up to the 15th June, 1909, or such date as the Tramway remains open for public use.

For full particulars see Poster Notices exhibited at Stations, or Enquire at this office.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
For General Traffic Manager,
BOMBAY, 6TH OCTOBER, 1908.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE NERAL MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY OPENED for all description of Coaching Traffic (except Horses, Motors and Carriages) from the 6th October, 1908.

2. The following will be the Train Service until further notice :—

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MATHERAN.....Dep.	7-30	14-0
NERAL.....Arr.	9-20	15-50

A. C. RUMBOLL,
For General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
BOMBAY, 6TH OCTOBER, 1908.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the Construction of a BIG CHAWL, at Dammer Lane, Gaumdevi Road, shall be received in the office of the Undersigned, situated at No. 1, Dalal Street, Fort, until 4 p. m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 28th October, 1908.

Tender forms and specification will be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 per copy from the same office, where plans may also be inspected.

Those concerned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders should be headed this :—"Tender for the construction of a Building at Gaumdevi Road."

JEHANGIER N. BILLIMORIA, M.S.A.,
Architect and Civil Engineer.
3RD OCTOBER, 1908.

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Extract from letter received from Ceylon.

"KANDAPOLA,
CEYLON.
MAY 9TH, 1908.

"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.

It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1908

THE AWAKENING OF INDIA.

IT was, we believe, Sir Herbert Risley who in his latest work, "The People of India," laid down that at present the idea of nationality does not exist among the inhabitants of this country, and anyone who had perused his account of the multifarious castes, sects and tribes of this continent would be inclined to agree with him that the idea of a nationality could hardly exist in the minds of persons so far divorced from one another by linguistic, social and geographical peculiarities. Yet we find a writer in the *International Review* for September speaking without hesitation of the present "national revival" in India and declaring that "it presents every feature of a slow organic growth which has taken many years to become self-conscious and articulate, but has now reached the stage when some notice must perforce be taken of it, even by the unobservant." This awakening of national consciousness is, in his opinion, indicated by the movement of religious thought in India during the last century or so, during which there has been an increasing tendency "to strip Hinduism of all extraneous accretions, to revert to the pure Vedic doctrine and to assert the right of Indian thought to criticize alien products rather than to submit to alien criticism." As evidence of the truth of this statement the writer points to the manner in which the so-called nationalist organs appeal to patriotism as a religious sentiment, to the universal demand for a national system of education, to the campaigns against the drinking habit, to the foundation of charitable schools, and to the growing dissatisfaction with the materialism of the hybrid civilization engendered by the mingling of East and West.

We wish that we could acquiesce in the value of these proofs of the growth of nationalism. But we find it difficult to accept the statement regarding the universal demand for a national system of education or the foundation of charitable schools. The masses have never yet made any demand of the kind, while the number of charitable schools founded during the last twenty years is not so large as to induce the belief that the educated and articulate classes are really anxious to see the illiterate and low-born masses elevated to a mental equality with themselves. It is true that Committees have solemnly sat to discuss the desirability of free and compulsory primary education; but so far as we know the only conclusion at which they have arrived is that India is not yet fit for such a measure, while the fact that Government and not the higher born and educated Natives of India are expected to bear practically the entire burden of educating the more lowly castes, seems to show that the idea of nationalism in the minds of the latter, even if it exists at all, is subject to distinct limitations. "The cry in India to-day," says the writer, is "back to the Vedas." Yet if that is true, it is a little difficult to understand the campaigns against the drinking-habit, which he puts forward as a further proof of the growth of the national sentiment. For, if we mistake not, the habit of drinking was certainly recognised in Vedic times and was not regarded as a serious evil, and had certainly existed in India for centuries before the advent of the British power. We are afraid that in many cases the local campaigns against the use of liquor are not wholly sincere and are scarcely to be distinguished from a deliberate attempt to embarrass the ruling authorities.

The spiritual movements which appear to the writer to portray a general national revival are the purification of modern Hinduism, as exemplified in the foundation of sects like the Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj, and "an extension of Indian thought outside the borders of India, an assertion of self-claimed right of India to instruct the nation on matters spiritual." It is perfectly true, no doubt, that the foundation of an universal religion in India, accepted by and acceptable to all, would serve more directly and completely than anything else to establish the idea of national unity. But we fail to see that either the Brahmo Samaj or the Arya Samaj can ever hope to weld Indian religious thought into one harmonious whole, any more than can Theosophy and the outpourings of Mrs. Besant, to which presumably the writer refers when he speaks of the extension of thought outside the borders of India. The Brahmo Samaj can never supply India with a religion; for, as the author rightly points out, the picturesque, the traditional and the devotional elements necessary to the Hindu mind are lacking in it. But he pins his faith firmly to the work of the Arya Samaj, which is said to recall the days of ancient Hindu glory and to be the harbinger of a great age to come. If one could dissociate one's mind from the not unfounded suspicion that the Arya Samaj is not so much a religious as a political movement one might be able to acquiesce more freely in the contention. But here again one cannot help feeling that its efforts towards the creation of an all-embracing sentiment of nationality are liable to be counteracted and minimised by the fact that it mixes itself up with current politics to too great an extent and that it is too exclusive if India is ever to acquire the sentiment of nationality and stand forth as a nation, it is obvious that Hindus and Muhammadans must coalesce at least on religious ground, if not on another basis. And we should have thought it far more likely that a great revival of Islam would sow the seeds of an United Indian nation than that the end would be attained by the appearance of modern creeds like that of the Arya Samaj. But it is absolutely certain that the followers of Islam will never consent for a moment to exchange or change their faith, and as long as that is the case the Muhammadans of India must stand aloof from the Hindus and the idea of a nation can never be perfected. We are not satisfied with the evidence which the writer of the article puts forward to support his statement that the idea of nationality has arisen, and we are inclined to think that, for the present at least, an affirmative answer must be returned to his final question, "Is the national movement the ebullition of a few lawyers and clerks?" What may happen in the future none can say. At present we must confess that the movement to which the writer refers strikes us as being rather sectional and sectarian than national.

A GLOOMY PAGE OF BOMBAY HISTORY.

THE interesting lecture of the Rev. Father Hegglin last week recalls to our mind a melancholy chapter in the history of Bombay, when our island was under the rule of a blustering and unscrupulous man, Sir John Child. The Sidis are now known to us only as negroes from Africa, who are mostly seamen. But in the days of our early occupation of this island the Sidis were held in greater respect and also were much feared by the inhabitants of Bombay. At their head was the Admiral of the great Moghul Aurangzib, whose fleet patrolled the west coast. More than half a century ago the historian of old Bombay, Phillip Anderson, asked the question: "What is the origin of the word 'Sidi'?" A friend suggested to him that it is a corruption of Saiyad. Yule in his *Hobson-Jobson* seems to have adopted this suggestion, and says that properly it is an honorific name given to African Mahomedans of whom many have held high positions in the service of the Deccan kings. Father Hegglin, too, gives this derivation, which should hold ground till a better one is offered. The Sidis were very troublesome to this island, and they entered the harbour and left it whenever they pleased in those early days. Sometimes they made a show of asking the Governor for permission to enter it and pass the rainy season here when they could not venture out into the open sea. Often in those years we find the English authorities here in their letters home complaining bitterly of the ravages of these "semi-barbarous Africans." But in the year 1689 our disputes with them came to a head, and the Sidi Admiral was able to deliver a crushing blow at our very gates. In this dispute, it must be confessed, the Governor acted both improperly as well as thoughtlessly. He offended the Moghul by capturing several of his ships between Surat and Bombay, and by other rash acts provoked him to take retaliatory measures. And all this time he neglected to put Bombay in proper defensive condition, whereby it might be able to resist any attack which was intended; though the Home authorities had repeatedly told him to mind the defences of the island under him. But he thought that bluster would carry him through.

Aurangzib moved his Admiral to attack Bombay itself and thus paralyse the English activities elsewhere. The Sidi Admiral with his fleet entered Bombay harbour unopposed, and on 14th February, 1689, took possession of Sewri, then a small outlying suburb, with 25,000 men. From Sewri he marched to Mazagon and took possession of the fort there, which was hastily abandoned to him. Mahim and other places soon followed. Governor Child, who was also General of the troops, —but who, as Orington, who was in this year at Surat, said "was a General but no soldier and better skilled at his pen than his sword"—sent a force against him from the Castle; but this failed to make any impression, and the Sidi was master of nearly the whole of Bombay except the Castle and its immediate vicinity. It must be remembered that what was later called the Fort did not then exist, as the Fort wall was built nearly thirty years after this and also partly in consequence of this invasion. The Sidi remained in Bombay for more than a year, and Child had to sue Aurangzib humbly for peace, for which he sent two persons who were rather treated as prisoners than as legates. Aurangzib granted peace on humiliating terms, and the Sidi left the island of Bombay on 22nd June, 1690, when the stipulated fine had been paid to the Moghul. Child, the cause of all this trouble and humiliation to the English, had in the meanwhile died on 4th February preceding. The Sidi had done great havoc during his occupation, and on his departure set fire to Mazagon Fort, on the same day, by the way, that William and Mary were proclaimed sovereigns in Bombay. But he had done greater mischief still; for soon after his departure plague broke out, which was no doubt introduced by his motley hordes and its ravages were greater than those of the Sidi's troops. The island was then no doubt passing through very dark days, and the loss of prestige which this occupation of Bombay by the Sidis involved and many other concomitant evils cast their gloom for several years after, till Boone, during his energetic rule from 1716 till 1721, restored confidence in English power again.

EASTERN EUROPE.

THE outlook in Eastern Europe at the present moment is particularly unhappy, and unless the Powers agree to Bulgaria's claim and recognise her declared independence war will not improbably ensue. By the Berlin Treaty, Bulgaria was constituted an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Porte, and the Powers fixed up the financial relations. Since then and, since the union with Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria has devoted almost unceasing attention to her army, and it has been brought to a remarkable state of efficiency. Military authorities who have witnessed the operations of that army, whose war-strength is over two hundred thousand regulars, declare that it is capable of holding its own against the best European troops. To that strength may be added twenty thousand experienced guerillas, so that we may depend upon it that Bulgaria, having declared her independence, will fight for it—for all Turkey is concerned, and the one chance of a pacific termination to the present position is that the Powers insist on the strict observance of the terms of the Berlin Treaty of 1878. Under that Treaty Bosnia and Herzegovina were placed under the administration of Austria-Hungary; so that if Austria tears up portions of the treaty by formally annexing these provinces we cannot be surprised if Russia wishes to free herself of the stipulations concerning the Dardanelles. With regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina we need have little anxiety. Bulgarian independence is the crux. When Prince Ferdinand was placed upon the throne his sovereignty was not recognised by the Porte or the Powers for nine years, but the State progressed quite satisfactorily without it—and may continue to do so again. Turkey would decidedly fight against the loss of her dependencies but that she is in an absolute state of unpreparedness for war. If she were not probably she would wish to fight for the restoration of Austria's occupied provinces which are truly Ottoman, though they have now been under Austrian administration for thirty years. A conference of the Powers seems to be inevitable, and only that can prevent turmoil and bloodshed.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that steps are being taken to rid Bandora of its plague of pariah dogs which have long been a danger to the community.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Stanley Gerald Dunn, of Jesus College, Oxford, to be a Member of the Indian Educational Service, and to hold the appointment of Professor of English at the Muir Central College, Allahabad.

MR. H. C. ROUSSAC, Senior Superintendent, Post Office, United Provinces, has been appointed to act as Director, Mail Service, Northern Circle, vice Mr. Gorman, Acting Postmaster-General, Bombay.

IN the Bombay Insolvency Court, yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell disposed of the insolvency matter of R. S. N. Talati and Co., merchants of China and India, whose liabilities were estimated to amount to twenty-two lakhs of rupees. The enquiry extended over eighteen hearings. His Lordship said attempts had been made to show that Vania, the manager of the Shanghai Branch, had made away with Rs. 35,000 sent to Shanghai in respect of the parcel of pearls. His Lordship was of opinion that this was not proved. It was urged that, according to mercantile practice, in the pearl business, the consignee was entitled to pledge or mortgage the pearls and raise money on them, but it was nowhere laid down that the consignee could use the money so raised for his own use when he knew that he was in a state of hopeless insolvency. It was proved that books had been concealed and private letters destroyed. His Lordship found the first insolvent, Ruttonji Talati, guilty of the charges of breach of trust in respect of the parcel of pearls, and concealment of books, and sentenced him to nine months' simple imprisonment on the criminal side of the jail, on each of the charges, the sentences to run concurrently. In regard to the second insolvent, Nusserwanji, his Lordship said that he had not been examined, and it was not proved that he had a hand in his brother's fraud. His Lordship found the second insolvent not guilty. His Lordship adjourned the discharge of both the insolvents till the account books were made up.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

MARATHON ENTRIES.

Boxing.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

THE publication of the entries for the Evening New Marathon race shows what a number of ex-amateurs are eager to try for the £100. This points a moral—of which more later, France will be represented by several tried performers and who, on form, ought to beat the best of our old professionals such as Hurst, Bacon, Hart, Tincher, Crudgington and Anstead. So far as our known men are concerned, the writer fancies Johnson of Rochdale and Aldridge of Redhill are the most likely to uphold the prestige of Britain. Some surprises will naturally be forthcoming and much interest will be taken in the performances of the men who have lately been competing as amateurs. It seems to be generally expected that faster time will be accomplished than in the real Marathon Race at the Olympic Games. The day on which that event was decided was all against fast time and no matter how rough the weather may be on October 10th, it will surely be more suitable than the almost tropical heat of July 24th. Not the least interesting feature of the coming race will be the appearance of several Veterans, who accomplished great things in the past. Personally the writer always feels sorry to see old timers compete with younger men. The spirit is willing, but old muscles and bones are not equal to the task and the general public do not understand what a handicap ten or twenty years makes. In consequence of this, athletes, who in their prime, were right at the top of the ladder of fame, suffer in reputation. It is a different matter when a race is confined to veterans, as all are then on an equal.

AMATEURS.

Recent complaints anent the practice of many athletes sending in entry forms without the fees and a letter in a sporting paper from a sports secretary reappearance money, ought to open the eyes of our authorities. The secretary referred to complains that "foot runners of note swarm round one like a swarm of bees, endeavouring to get something for their expenses" He adds that one remarked "You have a good gate and there is no doubt I have been a draw. If you do not allow me something, then you will not get me to appear here again." All this, with the manner amateurs have supported the coming professional Marathon race shows what a large number of athletes there are about who want to get something out of the game. No one can blame them and the fault rests with our athletic legislators for forcing athletes, with professional ideas, to remain in the amateur ranks. How much better it would be for all concerned if an honest and open policy prevailed and sports programmes were of a mixed character, with cash prizes for half the events and the ordinary prizes for the remainder. This would soon winnow out the pros. from the amateurs and induce the real gentleman-amateur to take a closer interest in sports than at present.

WONDERFUL WALKERS.

Since the Stock Exchange walk to Brighton about 5 years ago gave a new lease of life to this branch of athletics, there has been wonderful improvement in our men. This shows what experience does and it is to be hoped our authorities will encourage our long distance runners in the same manner. It is up to our clubs to step into the breach and one would also like to see the Amateur Athletic Association promote a 25 miles and a 50 miles track race during the next six months. We should probably see several new records and quite likely discover some really fine long distance runners. To hark back a trifle; the Middlesex Walking Club's 24 hours race at the Stadium proved an all round success. A very big crowd (about 40,000) witnessed the final stage and waved enthusiastic over the several fine performances. So far as the race for first place was concerned, there was only one in it. T. E. Hammond, the holder of the London to Brighton and back record, winning easily. He assumed the lead at 30 miles and was never seriously troubled afterwards. Certainly for a time he went a bit groggy (at about 70 miles) but careful handling soon pulled him round and he went on as well as ever. We may hear less about the decadence of British athletes after this race, as Hammond—a clerk on the London Stock Exchange—covered 131 miles 589 yards in the 24 hours and was back to his work fit and well on Monday. Now no human being had ever previously walked more than 127 miles 1,210 yards in 24 hours these figures being the professional record accomplished by W. Howes at the Agriculture Hall, London, in 1888, and he was favoured by walking indoors. It may also be pointed out that Hammond's figures are far in front of the old amateur record—120 miles—by A. W. Sinclair at Lillie Bridge, London, in 1881.

The honours did not all go to the winner and several of the other competitors put up splendid performances. H. W. Horton also beat the amateur record, by walking 121 miles 1,645 yards, while the first fifteen to finish beat 100 miles. B. H. Warden and H. Swahey (both vegetarians) walked 108 miles 431 yards and 106 miles 743 yards respectively which shows what can be accomplished on a non-flesh diet. E. R. Gillespie distinguished himself by going through without once leaving the track, his mileage being 106 miles 164 yards. The longest distance walked without a rest is 121 miles 385 yards by C. A. Harriman at Truckee, California in 1883, while the best in England is 107 miles (in 22 1-2 hours) by E. P. Weston (American) at Bristol in 1877. It may perhaps be of some interest to readers to know that the greatest distance run in 23 hours is 150 miles 395 yards by C. Powell of Cambridge, England, on the first 23 hours of a six days so as you please race at New York in 1882. Before finishing with the 24 hours walk, it is well to mention that E. Pennell, who covered 92 miles 1,470 yards, is 57 years of age.

BOXING.

Just when everyone had almost given up hope we heard the news that Burns and Johnson had come to terms to box in Australia about the end of November. A purse of £7,000 has been offered and the men have agreed to the winner taking 60 per cent and the loser 40 per cent. Johnson starts for Australia at once, but he says he will return to England, no matter how he gets on with Burns, and meet Sam Langford at the National Sporting Club early in the new year. The news that Burns and Johnson have at last agreed to terms, comes very welcome to most sportsmen, though of course, those who said Burns was afraid, are hardly so pleased. Opinions as to the result are somewhat divided among English sportsmen, as while the ability of Burns is well known, there is no getting away from the fact that he is conceding much to the black in the matter of height and weight. It ought to be a great contest and will recall that between Peter Jackson and Frank Slavin at the National Sporting Club some years since.

FOOTBALL.

Once more matters relating to the Government of football are not going quite smoothly. A section among the League officials are desirous of altering the rules, so as to permit of the payment of bonuses to players. It is proposed to fix a scale, running from £1 up to £10, the latter being for a win in the final of the F. A. Cup. The poorer clubs are likely to oppose this, but there is much to be said in favour of something of the sort. It would be a strange custom if the actors and actresses in a play were all paid the same fixed wage, as is supposed to be done in football. All common sense calls for a wage according to merit, which would stimulate men to improve and show high class form. Unfortunately a no wage limit plays into the hands of the rich clubs and there is much to be said in favour of the present rule. That it is evaded, however, is well understood and the new proposals re the payment of bonuses would be a step towards a more honest policy.

RECENT PLAY.

The in and out form shown by some of the teams continues, and while Everton led off with a couple of wins away, the team has since twice been defeated at home, Preston North End administering the latest check (1—0) on Saturday. Liverpool made a great effort to win at Blackburn on Saturday, but the home side prevailed (1—0), thanks to wonderful goal keeping by Ashcroft, the International from Woolwich, Liverpool, however, accomplished a fine performance by beating (2—0) Sheffield United, on the latter's ground, on Monday and the team promises to do well this season. Only Newcastle United and Manchester United have annexed all possible points so far, the former having played 4 and the latter 3 matches. Besides these two Manchester City, Sheffield Wednesday and Blackburn have avoided defeat so far.

Birmingham and Leeds City are both doing well in the Second Division, the former having won four consecutive games and scored 11 goals against 3 by the rivals, which looks well for promotion. The Yorkshire team has won 3 and drawn 1 game, scoring 5 goals, while preventing rivals from once netting the ball. It is too early to judge yet, but the teams named with Bradford, Tottenham Hatspur, Bolton and Fulham seem most likely to fight out the battle for promotion.

The Southern League table shows Southampton to be doing splendidly. The team was at home to suton on Saturday and won by 6 goals too—a very fine performance indeed. This leaves the "Saints" at the top of the table with a record of 4 wins and a goal average of 16 for and only 4 against.

Glasgow Rangers are going equally as strong for Scottish League honours, the latest triumph being a 5 goals too victory on visiting Kilmarnock. St. Mirren also conquered (5—0) Hamilton on the latter visiting the former while Heart of Midlothian ran up another big score (6—1) on meeting Motherwell, the beaten side being at home.

THE TURF.

Latest advice from the States states that Mr. A. Belmont will shortly send all his yearlings to England. He proposes to still continue his Kentucky stud and send the yearlings to England as circumstances demand, all races in England being open to foreign thoroughbreds. Matters are managed differently in France and to meet the situation Mr. Belmont proposes to start a stud near Dieppe with about fifteen mares and Octagon and Ethelbert as the stallions. This little paragraph is rather an object lesson regarding free trade and protection and make one think we might with advantage fallow, to some extent, the lead of the authorities in France and the Argentine Republic. To close all our races to foreign bred horses would be over doing matters but some special inducements to make sportsmen start studs in this country would be in order. While touching on stud matters it may be of interest to my readers I give the fees of some famous sires and they are as follows: Flying Fox 600 gs. St. Frusquin and Persimmon (dead) 300 gs. and Gallinule, Isinglass, Ayrshire, Desmond, and Rock Sand all at 200 gs.

Quite a feature of racing lately has been the manner young F Woolton, the New Zealand Jockey, has been scoring, eight wins last week enabled him to draw up to within four of Higgs and nine of Maher. At Falkestone and Warwick this week he scored five more victories to three by Higgs so that when the list is made up to-morrow there may be little in it among the three leaders. Beyond the fact that fields have been good and the racing interesting, there is no need to go into details of this week's racing so far, the big events being scheduled for to-morrow at Hurst Park and Manchester.

We have had some heavy wagering on the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire this week. Pure Gem and Glacis are in strong demand for the former and have been well backed at odds as short as 6 and 7 to 1 respectively. The Cambridgeshire betting has been noteworthy for the heavy backing of Cocksure. If this colt is believed to be very nearly the best of our three year olds and if this estimation be correct the burden of 8st. 5lbs. is not a big one. The race, however, is a long way off yet and to take such odds as 5 to 1 is risky policy. Another three years old in Bracelet (7st. 5lbs.) has been "nibbled at," the price being 25 to 1 and this filly, with the aged Melayr are favourites with the writer. Melayr, by the way has had a turn at the Stud, but since then has gained winning brackets and with an import of only 7st. 10lbs. looks to be well in.

CRICKET.

This is the last week of first class cricket and it has produced something out of the common. Before touching on B. J. T. Bosanquet's fine innings however, it will be best to deal with the final stage of the M.C.C. Australian XI v. an English XI. Match at Ultoxeter. The wicket favoured the bowlers and Bly the bowled so splendidly, taking 6 wickets for 39 runs that the M. C. C. team managed to win handsomely by 5 wickets.

The chief happening in connection with the last day of the Hambledon v. an England XI was the batting of C. B. Fry. The match was a revival of an old fixture, (Hambledon being the birth place of cricket) and the success of the home side was very popular. The English eleven was far from representative, still it was a good one with such cracks as G. L. Jessop, Trott, Bennett, and F. G. J. Ford to give it backbone. To return to Fry, he lives near Southampton now so that it was natural he should assist Hambledon (in Hants) and his not our innings of 84 really won the match.

The extra North v. South match for Hayes's benefit proved quite a success and in all the fund will exceed £1,000. The South won very easily (an innings and 54 runs) the Northerners doing little against Birkenshaw who took 6 for 68.

BOSANQUET'S BATTING.

The final match of the season was the Yorkshire v. Rest of England fixture at the Ovaland. This was marked by a great effort by B. J. T. Bosanquet. He scored 214 out of 318 put on during the 103 minutes his innings lasted and hit twenty-eight 4's, a splendid feat against the Yorkshire homeless. This feat by the way raised his average to 54 and carried him to the head of the table C.B. Fry's average being 52·63. With the total at 493 for 7 wickets, the all England innings was declared closed so that the Yorkshiremen were set a severe task. They managed to save the game however, the scores being 264 and 176 for two wickets and so Yorkshire remaining unbeaten this season Denton 72 (not out) Hardisty 66 and Hirst 51 did most to save Yorkshire, while Buckinham 6 wickets for 76, was the most successful bowler against them.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th September, 1908, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 109,354 maunds and Rs. 4,144 in the earnings.

THE SITUATION IN THE NEAR EAST.

BULGARIA'S INDEPENDENCE.

Feeling in Constantinople.

ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

EUROPE AGITATED.

BULGARIAN ARMY MOBILISED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

Count Mensdorff, the Austrian Ambassador, is taking the Emperor Francis Joseph's letter to Balmoral.

Sir Edward Grey has returned to town and has had long conferences with the Turkish and Italian Ambassadors.

Reuter's Agency is officially informed that Great Britain will not consent to any alteration of the Treaty of Berlin without the consent of the signatories, and will decline to recognize what has been done or any other infraction till all the signatories have been consulted.

It is authoritatively stated in Berlin that Germany's reply to the Austrian Emperor will promise support of the annexation of Bosnia, which Germany regards as entirely separate from the Bulgarian crisis.

Should Turkey consult the Powers with reference to the advisability of warning Bulgaria over the Railway question, Germany would not advise such a course, because the Turkish Army is unprepared while the Bulgarian Army is fit and ready.

M. Isvolsky had a conference with M. Pichon this morning.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that an already protracted sitting of the Council of Ministers is still continuing.

It is understood that the Porte will protest to Bulgaria and the Powers against the violation of the Treaty of Berlin.

Prince Ferdinand has telegraphed to the Sultan that he is compelled to respect the voice of the nation and hopes that friendly relations may be maintained.

The Council of Ministers is considering the reply which will probably take the form of a protest against Prince Ferdinand's action and a refusal to recognize the independence of Bulgaria.

Public feeling in Constantinople is calm.

Despatches from Sofia state that a manifesto was promulgated last evening, declaring that the proclamation of independence was in conformity with the will of the people, and hoping that the Powers will approve.

Prince Ferdinand and his Ministers have started for Philippopolis.

The mobilisation of an army of one hundred thousand has been ordered.

The representative of the Oriental Railway has notified the Bulgarian Government that unless the line is restored within three days an indemnity of 15,000 francs daily will be demanded.

LATER.

An anti-Austrian mass meeting was held in Belgrade last night when there were shouts of "Down with Austria!" and much bellicose talk.

The Servian reserves, numbering 120,000, were called out to-day.

Austria has notified Turkey of her intention to evacuate Novibazar.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Japanese Troops in China.

TO BE REDUCED TO ONE HALF.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

A telegram to the "Times" from Peking states that Japan's notification of her intention to reduce the Japanese force in China by upwards of one half, has gratified China.

The intimation is regarded as evidence of a change in Japanese policy.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

The death is announced of Lord Herries.

[Marmaduke Francis Constable-Maxwell, Baron Herries, eldest son of the Hon. Sir Edward Marmaduke Vavasour, first Baronet of Hazlewood, Yorkshire, was born on October 4, 1837, and succeeded his father in 1876. Lord Herries was educated at Stonyhurst, has been Lord-Lieutenant of Yorkshire, East Riding, since 1880 and Lieutenant of Stewartry of Kircudbright since 1885. He married, in 1875, the Hon. Angela Mary Charlotte Fitzalan-Howard, second daughter of the 1st Lord Howard of Glossop. The late Lord Herries had two daughters, the Hon. Gwendolen Mary, now Duchess of Norfolk, and Hon. Angela Mary, now Hon. Mrs. Eric Drummond, the former of whom succeeds to the Scottish Barony, as in the Barony of the United Kingdom none but a son can succeed. Herbert Herries was by James IV created 1st Scottish Lord. The 7th Lord became, by his father's marriage, 3rd Earl of Nithsdale; but the 9th Lord and 5th Earl forfeited both his honours on being taken prisoner at Preston Pans in 1715, and would have been executed but for the aid of his wife in effecting his escape from the Tower. The Earldom lapsed altogether, but the Barony was revived by decision of the House of Lords in 1858, when William constable-Maxwell was awarded the title as 10th Baron. Female succession had changed the surname from Herries to Maxwell and then Constable; the father of the 10th Baron (himself excluded by the attainder) assumed the present compound form.]

MADRAS has a Municipal milk depot, but Chicago has gone one better and has a Municipal cow. She was bought by a Lady Health Department Inspector, to produce pure milk for sick babies, in a crowded tenement street, and the experiment is stated to have been a great success. Some friends of the Doctor take care of the cow, milking her and taking the milk direct to the sick infants.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Short Commons from the Trade Unions.

POSSIBLE OVERTURES FOR A SETTLEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

The operative spinners and card-room workers meet on Wednesday to discuss deficiencies regarding the grant by the Federation of Trades Unions. There is reason to believe that they will also discuss the desirability of making overtures to the employers with ao view to settlement.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

Mr. Smuts on the Question.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

A meeting of Het Volk was held at Johannesburg last night when Mr. Smuts urged that the Convention at Durban, which meets on the 12th instant, would afford an opportunity for a most conclusive settlement between the British and Dutch. It should mean equal rights and a new start with neither race handicapped.

South Africa, he declared, must become one united country.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

Proposed Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 6.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, accompanied by the Chief Secretary and his party, leave to-morrow on tour via Kulu, whence Suket will be reached, where his Honor installs the Raja.

Thence Ludhiana will be visited, where the new water-works will be opened, the ultimate objective being Lahore, where Sir Louis Dane meets Lord Kitchener.

INDIAN TRADE DEPRESSION.

Due to Swadeshi and Boycctt.

MARWARIS THREATENED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6.

The Lucky Day sales in Calcutta mercantile houses yesterday were not up to much, but reputed to be even smaller than last year. Various causes are assigned, the Swadeshi and boycott among the number; but expert opinion is that it is due to the general depression in the trade particularly in piece-goods.

Many local Marwari dealers received threatening letters not to place orders with European firms on to have been pain of death. Several of these letters are said handed to the Police Commissioner for any action he may like to take.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

To Arrive at Colombo on Dec. 5.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 6.

A Ceylon correspondent wires that the American Fleet is expected to reach Colombo on the 25th December and will stay there six days.

A formal reception and entertainments are likely to be arranged.

THE MENGAL TROUBLE.

Permanent Settlement Probable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 6.

The rebel Mengal Chiefs have come in to the Political Officer, Major Benn, at Wodh, and made a submission, and a settlement, which is likely to be a permanent one, is now being effected by the latter officer of the dispute which has so long troubled South Baluchistan.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Viceroy's Message.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 6.

The following is the main portion of the famine telegram sent yesterday by the Viceroy to the Secretary of State:—

The situation in the affected areas continues to improve. It is reported that there are now no signs of distress in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and all relief measures in that area were practically closed by the end of September.

Useful rain which has fallen in North-Eastern India has improved the situation in those districts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Bihar and Eastern Bengal in which previous rainfall was deficient, but more rain is still wanted, especially in Bihar, which has only received half the usual amount up to date.

Abnormally heavy rain has caused serious floods in Hyderabad, and much loss of life and property has occurred in Hyderabad City and neighbourhood.

In parts of India other than those mentioned agricultural prospects are at present generally favourable.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Safety of Passengers.

NEW MEASURED PROPOSED.

RAILWAY BOARD'S APPROVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 6.

The proceedings are published of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Indian Railway Conference Association to report upon what further means can be adopted to secure the safety of passengers travelling in trains.

This Committee unanimously recommend the adoption of the following measures with especial reference to mail trains, namely:—

(1) The pushing on with the fitting of railway carriages with means of communication between passengers and the train staff of the pattern adopted at Home, and the periodical testing of such appliances by the railway staff.

(2) The removal of continuous footboards and horizontal hand-rails from first and second class carriages. This the Committee consider desirable, to reduce the danger arising from the passage of unauthorised persons from carriage to carriage, while the train is in motion, though they recognise that it has the objection of increasing the risk of accident at times of crush through passengers falling between vehicles and the platform.

(3) Fitting of all lavatory windows with bars to prevent ingress.

(4) Fitting metallic shutters on the "Lazy tongs" or other principle to windows of first and second class carriages, to enable passengers to prevent ingress.

(5) Fitting of bolts which can be operated by passengers from within, but capable of being unlocked by special key in possession of the train staff, to all first and second class doors.

(6) Ladies travelling alone at night to be allowed to take a servant holding a lower ticket into their compartment.

(7) A train servant to accompany the train at night, charged with the special duty of attending to the wants of passengers.

The Committee further bring to notice that in the 1907 Conference the extreme desirability was pointed out of making punishment for crimes of theft, or outrage on passengers in trains deterrent. They regret that cases have since occurred where Magistrates have inflicted punishments inadequate to the offences.

They add: (1) That the provision of corridor trains would not afford greater protection than will result from the adoption of the above precautions.

(2) That certain of these recommendations are unnecessary for the lower class carriages in which passengers afford mutual protection owing to the numbers travelling together in the same compartment.

A Press Communique is also published, in which the Railway Board state that they accept the above recommendations and are now requesting every Railway administration to adopt them.

They add:—"The several Government Inspectors of Railways will also be instructed to make regular reports to the Railway Board regarding the progress made in the structural alterations required, and they will further be requested to bring to the notice of Railway administrations any unreasonable delays that may occur in carrying out this work.

"The recommendations of the Conference deal with mail trains only. The question of how far it is necessary to apply these recommendations to passenger and mixed trains will be considered by the Railway Board at once."

REMARKABLE MEMORIAL.

Suppression of "Gharaya Kesawa."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6.

A remarkable memorial has been addressed to Rao Raja Madho Singh Bahadur, of Sikar, in Rajputana, by members of the Vaishya Sabha, Calcutta, concerning a curious sort of gambling called "Gharaya Kesawa," which, it is alleged, has been introduced amongst the people in four of the chief towns of his Highness' territories, viz., Sikar, Fatehpur, Ramgarh and Luchmangarh.

The memorialists say they have come to learn of various instances of (a) people losing all they had; (b) people borrowing money for the purpose and ultimately getting themselves completely ruined; (c) people committing suicide, as the result of heavy losses and disgrace following therefrom; and (d) ladies of respectability and rank being disgraced and humiliated.

They accordingly ask that full enquiries be made and steps taken to put a stop to the thing before it takes deep root and spreads.

THE following telegram has been sent to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Viceroy by Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmad, Honorary Secretary of the Deccan Provincial Moslem League:—"The Central Committee of the Deccan Provincial Moslem League offers its grateful thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy for the appointment of Mian Mahomed Shah Din, Barrister-at-law, to the Bench of the Punjab Chief Court. The appointment is yet another illustration of the principle of affording equal opportunities to all classes of His Majesty's Indian subjects for employment in the higer grades of the public service and would doubtless tend to promote the confidence felt by Indian Mahomedans in the Government of Lord Minto and the administration of Justice in British India.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Tinnevelly Sedition Case.

HIGH COURT PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 6.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Miller the appeals preferred by V. O. Chidambaram Pillay and Subramania Siva, who had been convicted by the Additional Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly for sedition and sentenced, the former to transportation for life in each of the two cases, the sentence in the second case to run concurrently with that in the first, and the latter to ten years' transportation, came on for hearing to-day.

Mr. R. Sadagopachary, High Court vakil, with Messrs. V. Venkatachariar and C. Narasinhachariar, appeared for the appellant Chidambaram Pillay, while Mr. A. S. Cowdell, Barrister-at-law, for the appellant Subramania Siva, Mr. Richmond Barrister-at-law, who had been specially retained by Government for the prosecution in the lower Court, again represented the Crown.

The Court was crowded to its utmost capacity, and special police arrangements were made to prevent further influx of people.

The appeals in the case in which Chidambaram Pillay and Subramania Siva were jointly tried as first and second prisoners, respectively, the former for making seditious speeches and the latter for abetting him in making the speeches.

The conspiracy case was taken up first, this course being adopted at the suggestion of Mr. Sadagopachary, Mr. Richmond for the Crown not objecting.

The case is proceeding.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Another Bomb Scare.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6.

There has been another bomb scare in Calcutta, but the supposed bomb turned out on examination to be a large sized detonating cracker usually made for fireworks.

THE TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

Loganatha's Case.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 6.

To-day at the Madras High Court, before Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim, the Hon'ble V. Krishnaswmy Iyer with Mr. A. S. Balasubramania Iyer, made an application for bail on behalf of K. G. Loganatha Iyer, a teacher in the Hindu College, Tinnevelly, who had been convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000, on charges of rioting, mischief by fire, etc., in connection with the Tinnevelly riots last March.

His Lordship promised to pass orders on Thursday next.

EDUCATION AT NAVSARI.

Fifty-second Anniversary.

NEW INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, OCTOBER 6.

To-day was the 52nd anniversary of the foundation of English education in Navsari with what has happily developed into the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Madressa and the inauguration of a very small but promising commencement of the new and important educational activity in the opening of the Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata Industrial School, which owes its existence to the munificence of the Maharaja Gaekwar and the Tata family.

Owing to the sad death of Prince Fatehsingrao all festive ceremonial was strictly eschewed.

Mr. Furdunji Maneckji Kanga, the Madressa Secretary, in opening the school, eulogised the liberality of the Maharaja and Messrs. Dorabji Jamsetji and Ratanji Jamsetji Tata. He emphasised the importance of industrial and technical education and thanked the Diwan Kerasasji, Professor Masani and Suba Khaserao.

The school is housed in a pretty building which was opened by the Maharaja in May last. It was constructed and equipped at a cost of about Rs. 29,500, of which the Maharaja gave Rs. 12,500 in addition to Rs. 5,000 for part of the site; the balance being paid by Bai Ratanbai Bamji, the name of whose son Kaikhusru, the building bears, the present annual maintenance charges of Rs. 4,000 being shared equally by the Maharaja and Messrs. Tata.

Mr. Kanga announced that in addition to Rs. 1,000 paid by Bai Ratanbai Bamji for scholarships, etc., in the name of the Maharaja, she has given to-day Rs. 500 for freeships in the name of the late Prince Fatehsinghrao and Rs. 500 for freeships in the name of her son Kaikhusru, and Rs. 1,000 as the nucleus of a fund for the repair and upkeep of the building. The school opens with 25 boys, of whom 12 are Parsis, more than 75 having applied for admission. With such munificent patrons as the Maharaja and the Messrs. Tata the future progress and success of the school should be assured.

THE Punjab offices remain open at Simla for another week, re-opening in Lahore on the 19th instant.

NASIK NOTES.

Amusements and Troubles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, OCTOBER 5.

As is nearly always the case, the usual reaction set in after our golf week, and during the past three weeks I have little golf news to chronicle.

On September 19 a cricket team from Igatpuri came to try conclusions with the local Gymkhana, and were badly defeated, thanks mainly to a vigorous innings of 102 compiled by Mr. Thubron, who has recently been transferred here from Ahmedabad.

On the 26th the weekly golf competition was started, but interrupted by one of the heaviest storms yet experienced, which blew down the wooden end of a verandah of the club, removed several tiles from the roof, and demolished a swinging lamp, besides bringing a welcome deluge to the dried up turf of the course. This disturbance of the elements was followed by rowdyism organised by what we term our local riverside element.

It has been customary during the past two or three years to look upon the Dussera as a festival designed for the purpose of being noisy, especially by the boys of the local high school. The climax was reached on Wednesday, 30th ult., when the Igatpuri road became a pandemonium. The sight of a wheeled carriage of any description was the signal for a wild chase, while, if this vehicle happened to contain a European, success to every personage who had lately been putting himself into the clutches of the law was wished in loud and vigorous Marathi. From the carriages this howling mob of screeching chokras presently trespassed on the grounds of the Golf Club, and grouped round the putting greens, or rather chiefly the browns of the ladies' golf course, kept up an eternal twittering like a flock of starlings. One wonders how many an English headmaster would birch under the circumstances, and whether the day will come when every teacher will require a license, to be cancelled when he fails to control his boys. With the children were others of less tender age smiling approval, but waiting for the shades of night to shout cries which they knew to have been forbidden by the local authorities. Later on, nineteen of these gentlemen, who failed to respond to warnings, were arrested under the Police Act, and carried before the City Magistrate, whose Court represents our Bow Street. What has been going on in the City is only known to the powers that be in the station, suffice it to say here that the noisy road well policed has become quiet again and a little group of khakhi clad warriors has arrived and have spent some useful hours in signalling practice on the local maidan.

As I write my Monday's *Bombay Gazette* has been handed to me, and in view of the wild and wonderful stories which have been current, both in this station and in Bombay, according to the reports of our week-end visitors, I was glad to see that the small paragraph relating to Nasik was not absolutely wrong. The matter is still under police investigation, but from what one can gather no native appears to have been struck at all, and it is still uncertain whether the story has been trumped up for purposes of blackmail by the relatives, or for still more wicked reasons by wire-pullers in Nasik City. The incident on which these stories have been built up was apparently the turning off of some carts trespassing on club ground, but the person struck was the European who enforced the law and the striker a bullock in the cart, who seems to have been pretty handy with his heels. Whether the corpse produced two or three days afterwards had anything to do with the incident appears improbable, and with this I will leave an unsavoury subject.

We were glad to welcome some Bombay members again on Saturday last and the best scores in the weekly handicap were as follows:—

GENTLEMEN—18 HOLES (MEDAL).

Col. Meade	...	... 97—12=85
R. Meade	...	... 95—8 =87
Thubron...	...	... 98—7 =91

LADIES—NINE HOLES (MEDAL).

Mrs. Priestly	...	... 52—6 =46
Miss Underhill...		... 55—6 =49
Mrs. Jackson	...	... 62—12=50

The Dussera holiday was devoted to a handicap against Colonel Bogey, but the results are not to hand. The processions passed off without incident, the crowds that went to witness the slaughter of the buffalo returning in orderly manner to the temple on the Igatpuri Road, and thence returning to their homes, the stream of carts, reklas, bicycles, tongas and ponies bearing a far-fetched resemblance to those on the Epsom Road on the first Wednesday in June.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 6.

The Viceroy left Simla to-day, marching through the hills to the Chor Peak, where his Excellency should get some pheasants.

The advance party of the 34th Pioneers arrived at Simla yesterday and the rest of this regiment is due here to-morrow, to work upon the new roads. It will go into camp at Sanjaoli. The 32nd Pioneers from Umballa are due here on the 15th instant and camp at Summer Hill for a similar purpose.

Lord Kitchener leaves this for Peshawar on the 1st proximo, afterwards staying with Sir Louis Dane at Lahore.

The Railway Conference has now finished the more important portions of its debates, and the members are leaving to return to their respective head-quarters.

The 1st Battalion, Border Regiment, sailed from Gibraltar in the hired transport "Plassey" on the 5th instant and arrives in Bombay on the 23rd idem.

DERAILMENT AT WADI.

Five Persons Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 6.

An accident has befallen No. 18 up passenger train "en route" to Bombay at Wadi Junction. The accident is said to have arisen through the points sending the train into a dead end, whereby the engine and three carriages were derailed and many others damaged.

The guards of the train, Bayliss and Fernandes, along with the driver Framji, were badly hurt; but nothing has been made known as to whether any of the passengers have been injured.

In connection with the above, the local administration office reports that two guards and two passengers are reported to have been slightly injured, in the derailment, and that the road was cleared and traffic was resumed as usual by 11 o'clock yesterday.

THE BIGHATI DACOITY.

Another Arrest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6.

Birendra Kumar Malik, of Kalna, Burdwan, was arrested on the 3rd instant in connection with the Bighati Dacoity case. This make the eighth man arrested. He was remanded to hajat till the 12th inst., when the case will be taken up by Mr. D. P. Paterson, I.C.S., Sub-divisional Officer, Serampore. He has been sent to the Hooghly Jail under police escort.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 6.

Sub-Conductor H. C. Parks is gazetted for six months' leave.

Lieut. R. J. P. Hunter, R. E., and Second-Lieutenant D. S. Johnston, R. E., are posted to the Poona Division. Second-Lieutenant F. McC Douie, R. E., to the Rawalpindi Division, and Second-Lieutenant F. H. E. Townshend, R. E., to the Lahore Division.

Good Conduct medals are awarded, with gratuity, to the following non-commissioned officers and men:—E. Humphreys, A. Williams, J. M. Kelly, J. J. Bodfish, F. Snook, J. Malcolm, J. E. Jeffrey, A. Handy, J. P. Hanlon, C Fitzpatrick, H. G. Mason, H. Dadds, E. J. Todd, R. J. Holmes, R. Cubbon, A. F. Belchem, W. J. Taylor, J. Boxall, W. Edgerley, E. S. Hall, J. West, W. Shephard, A. Cairncross, W. H. A. Cooper, T. A. Duffy, R. Graham, H. L. Reynolds, W Worcester, A. W. Peel, G. J. Artlett, A. C. Griffiths, E. S. Baillie, J. H. Whittenbury, R. G. Babonau, J. Renton, T. G. Seignior, R. K. Ray, W. J. S. Taylor, F. J. Andrews, H. W. Norkett, C. Dassett, A. Simons, G. R. T. Stephens, J. Stapleton, P. Leonard, C. J. Cunningham, W. F. Walke, A. F. Towell, I. Packwood, F. C. Marks, F. A. Owen, F. G. H. Dodgson, F. C. Roberts, S. Coope, W. G. Kemp, J. Egan, J. E. Mann, P. Hughes, S. Butler, C. J. Percharde, T. Simpsen, F. West, H. R. Ross, C. Lucas, G. H. Collitt, W. J. Larman, T. H. Marshall, W. H. Bond, J. T. P. Davey, S. J. Pearshall, J. Durnan, G. Nagle, and T. Anthony.

PARSIS AND THE RECENT RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We beg to enclose a copy of correspondence that passed between us and the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, in connection with the Government Resolutions on the recent disturbance in Bombay, and shall thank you to publish the same in the next issue of your paper for the information of the public.—Yours, &c.

DARASHA. N. MARKER.
DOSABBAI F. PANTHAKI,
Hon. Brigade Secretaries, Parsi Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade. Sassoon Institute Building, Bombay, 3rd October, 1908.

To the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to the Government Resolutions issued in connection with the recent disturbances in Bombay, we find no mention made there in of the services offered at that time by the Parsi Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Under the circumstances, we have the honour to bring to the notice of his Excellency through you that at the intimation of the Deputy Police Commissioner Mr. R. M. Philips, 21 members of the Division, under the instructions and supervision of Mr. Herbert George Clarke, Hony. Secy., Bombay Presidency Centre, Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, J. P., Ag. Brigade Supdt., Bombay Corps, Dr. Framroze N. Kapadia, Hony. Brigade Surgeon, assisted by the Honry Brigade Secretaries, Messrs. Darashah, Nusserwaji, Marker and Dosabhai Framji Panthaki, were by turns stationed night and day at the Municipal Drainage Office. De Lisle Road, Parel, with their full ambulance equipment and wheeled ambulance from Monday, 27th July, 1908 to 1st August, 1908, to render first aid to the injured if required.

On Friday, 31st July, his Excellency, when on his visit round the scenes of riots, had been pleased to make inquiry of the members posted there.

We hope, it will please his Excellency, as Patron of the Bombay Presidency Centre of the Association, to learn of the services offered by these ambulancers, who though well knowing what risk they were running through among the turbulent mob, unarmed and unprotected as they (members) were, came forward to offer their services as Citizen Volunteers.

We have, &c.
D. N. MARKER,
D. F. PANTHAKI,
Honorary Brigade Secretaries.

The following reply was sent to the above letter:—

SIRS,—I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 91, dated the 3rd instant, in which you bring to H. E. the Governor's notice the work done by the Parsi Division of St. John Ambulance Association during the recent disturbances in Bombay.

In reply, I am to inform you that the Ambulance Corps was intended to be included in the Volunteers whose services his Excellency has publicly acknowledged. His Excellency, however, is glad to take this opportunity of expressing his great satisfaction at the public spirit displayed by the gentlemen whom you mention in placing their services at the disposal of the authorities during the disturbances, and thus demonstrating the value of the St. John Ambulance Association.

Such a corps is a very useful and necessary organization in a great city like Bombay. His Excellency understands that its strength might be increased with advantages and he trusts that efforts may be made in this direction.—Your &c.

(Sd.) L. ROBERTSON.
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, Bombay.

THE HYDERABAD DISASTER.

DUSSERAH FESTIVAL.

Unrelaxed Efforts of Officials.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 6.

The Dusserah festival, which is always celebrated with much enthusiasm here, attracted only about 50 per cent. of the usual participants, owing, it is said, to the heavy deaths at Hyderabad of some wealthier members of caste. Happening so soon after the disaster, the weird orgies of the groups displaying the might and power of the terrible goddess Kali, by vigorous waving of human skulls and bones and the wearing of grotesque masks, seemed indeed incongruous. James Street and the Residency Bazars are generally crowded with people on Dusserah day, but yesterday the streets, although cleared for traffic, were half empty and only a desultory interest was evinced.

From copies of the proceedings of meetings held by officials at Hyderabad, immediately after the disaster, which had reached the Central News office from a semi-official source, it would appear that although the strong comments made regarding slackness in prosecuting the work of clearance were certainly justified, for they were made after personal observation and not from hearsay, there is no doubt that the principal officials did meet, even before the floods had ceased to deal death, and calmly concerted measures for immediate relief. Orders were issued almost immediately, but why the execution of them was so delayed is yet to be explained. It is however due to the officials responsible for devising ways and means that their efforts be published.

On the 28th ultimo, even before the flood had subsided, Mr. Hydari, Financial Secretary, Mr. Muraj, P. W. Secretary, Nawab Maher-ud-Dowlah, Military Secretary, and Nawab Sultan Yawar Jung, Police Commissioner, met at the residence of Mahan Mea Aziz Mirza, the Judicial and Police Secretary, and devised relief measures and hastily requisitioned boats and elephants. Hundreds were thus rescued from dangerous houses, Messrs. Seaton and Prendergast saving 19 from Zaman Khan's house. The former made a perilous journey in the dark bringing them to safety by boat to the road, in quick time. Simultaneously, Mr. Warner and Sergt. Duffield, as also the brothers Bayley were saving many in different directions; whilst at the Residency it took ten officials all day to rescue those in peril.

In the afternoon all the high officials visited the affected areas and police patrols were appointed to safeguard property. Early on the 29th ultimo, another meeting was held at Nawab Faridoon Jung's office, when Colonel Shore, Director of the Medical Department, and Mr. Sorabjee Jamshedjee, Conservator of Forests; also attended. It was then decided to establish temporary hospitals and kitchens, sub-committees being there and then arranged, and in anticipation of Government sanction, the Financial Secretary placed Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of each sub-committee, promising further amounts when the balance fell to Rs. 1,000. The Military Secretary agreed to provide ten search parties of regular soldiers under the orders of the Police Commissioner, to remove corpses, demolish dangerous houses, succour the injured, direct the distressed to shelter and to the kitchens and hand over all property found, with an inventory, to the police. Temporary huts were ordered to be constructed, while sanitary details were entrusted to Colonel Shore.

A committee of twenty-one officials, with the Prime Minister as President, and Departmental Ministers as Vice-Presidents, was formed, while a Ladies Committee will immediately be formed. Now over 30,000 people are being fed daily. Night patrols were put on and the Military directed to bury or burn corpses. Under the wish of the Prime Minister, each Secretary was made responsible for the due execution of the work allotted to him. Telephones were at once established between the city and the suburbs, and after strenuous efforts, the breaches in the water mains were repaired, and water restored to the city and its suburbs. Kitson lights were placed in all the main streets and a corps of volunteers was organized to secure shelter for the homeless and convey food to purdah-nashens, who would not attend the kitchens.

The city was divided into wards, each placed under a Special Magistrate, who has a Military and a Police officer associated with him, and work was classified as follows: (1) removal of corpses; (2) excavating and disposing of corpses; (3) removal of decaying matter; (4) protection of goods and property; (5) sending the homeless and destitute to the kitchens and place of refuge; and (6) disposal of property found.

Forty Magistrates have been appointed and detailed instructions issued to them, twenty to work in the forenoon and twenty in the afternoon. These are under the direct orders of two High Court Judges as Chief Magistrates, and the entire machinery is placed in the capable hands of the Judicial Secretary. Bodies of police have been called in from the districts, and the city has been placed under Captain Gay, Assistant Commissioner of Police, and the suburbs under Mr. Gayer, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department, temporarily appointed Police Commissioner.

Traffic has been restored on the main roads by parties working under Mr. Stevens in the city and Mr. Warner in the suburbs, and 4,000 labourers are employed.

Nawab Maher-ud-Dowlah is in charge of the places of refuge. Shelter has been formed for purdah-nasheens and the better classes in Assad Bagh, kindly lent by Nawab Fakhrul-Mulk Bahadur, as also at the Prime Minister's, Nawab Salar Jung's Palace, the Mecca Masjid and other places. Substantial huts with cop-

rugated iron roofs are being rapidly erected at Asafnagar, Mulakpet, the Red Hills and Assad Bagh.

The several Secretaries and heads of department have been working day and night in carrying out the arrangements, and have been thanked in firman by H. H. the Nizam for the zeal shown. His Highness has directed that no digging shall take place between sunset and sunrise. The Committee, with the Prime Minister as its head, meets daily for the reception of reports from the different parties at work.

To keep down the prices of grain, the toll-tax and the tax on firewood have been temporarily abolished and the railway have been moved for the urgent transit of trucks containing grain. Merchants have promised to sell at 2 per cent. profit only.

All this will show that the officials were, and still are, keenly alive to the situation, and in view of the splendid and rapid manner they are coping with the problems before them, the ruined city and suburbs should be rapidly rebuilt and Hyderabad restored to its pristine glory, and as the enforced work is necessary, opportunity will undoubtedly be taken to rebuild it on modern lines.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, the Sheriff of Bombay, has received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay :—"The Resident at Hyderabad telegraphs that Bombay's generous response is much appreciated. Instalments should be sent to treasurers. 'Hyderabad Relief Fund,' Bengal Bank, Hyderabad."

In consequence of this telegram the Sheriff has arranged to remit the first instalment of Rs. 17,000 to Hyderabad through the Bank of Bombay.

CALCUTTA, October 6.

The Sheriff of Calcutta has, with the consent of the British Resident, opened a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Hyderabad floods. Four thousand rupees has already been subscribed.

From reliable information from Hyderabad it appears that from 15,000 to 20,000 houses were destroyed in the recent catastrophe, and that up to 1st instant about 1,000 corpses had been recovered from the river and the ruins, besides a large number, said to be as many as 1,500, recovered from the river banks below the city, and many more are still buried in the debris. It is understood that the Government of India are prepared to send additional Medical Officers to give assistance at Hyderabad if their services are required.

THE UNPRECEDENTED RISE OF THE MOOSI.

Gruesome Results.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, October 1.

In consequence of communication with the city being cut off, my first report contained an error in names. The accident to the Nizam's motor and his Highness' escape did not happen on the Oliphant Bridge but on the Old Bridge, familiarly known as the Purana Pool. The substance of the statement, however, was true, and the facts by no means exaggerated.

I have already described the unprecedented flood and now go with the gruesome results in more detail. To begin with it is necessary to state about the condition of the bridges after the subsidence of the phenomenal flow of the angry waters. The Oliphant Bridge gave away, one of its arches built on boulders of rock being washed out of existence; the Delhi or Afzal Ganj Bridge was worse destroyed, two arches succumbing to the onslaught of the mighty tides; the superstructure of the Muslum Jung Bridge was completely uprooted and thrown into the river, but due rather to accident than engineering skill, all the arches with their piers remained almost intact; and the Purana Pool shared a corresponding fate to her next of kin, the Muslum Jung Bridge. It will, therefore, be seen that the two latter afforded some sort of passage, tho comfortable certainly, but the former two not ever so. Strenuous efforts are being made to-day to put the bridges in temporary usable order and perhaps very soon pedestrians will be able to walk in and out of the city without experiencing any inconvenience.

Now to the worst phase of the disaster: From the Residency escort, past Noor Khan's Bazaar on to the end of Kachiguda on the bank of the river, connected with the Olivant Bridge, there remains a huge pile of down-fallen houses secreting hundreds of corpses of people who could not be induced to leave their dwellings when danger threatened. From Tuesday last the Municipality, assisted by the police, have been busy exhuming as it were dead bodies and recovering entombed property. Apart from personal witnessing, the here story told by the searchers is shocking.

Turning to the Delhi Bridge, a more heart-rending spectacle was seen. From the beginning of Afzal Ganj, viewed from Pulti Bavri on the city side of the Residency Roadway, all the houses on both sides of the road were level to the ground, including Gowliguda, Gulvulguda, Jam Bagh, Mahraj Ganj, Siddi Umber Bazaar, Begum Bazaar, Kolsawadi, and a part of Karwan and Sitarampet. While in the interior of the city, the market at the Delhi Gate, the Mogul's restaurant, the muddies running along from there, the grain market, a portion of Salar Jang's Palace and some other houses were literally swept, while those in Amin Bagh behind the new Maternity Hospital were most of them pulled down by the action of the waters. But nothing approached the horrible sight in Ghasi Meeh Bachar, where the houses were forced to the ground, burying wholesale their occupants, numbering some ten to twenty thousand. Hoosainee Alum, which is in the vicinity, of the last-named place, also suffered but to a much lesser extent. The rough approximate number of those killed under their own roofs and carried away by the flood in the city and its affected suburbs is put down at the awful figure of two-lakhs which means two-thirds of the entire population. To realise the actual destruction done to life and property will fall by a pen-description: it wants more: it wants the eyes to see. Tens of thousands of people have perished and tens of crores of property and valuables have been lost.

All the Golconda, Imperial and Regular Troops under the command of Colonel Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk, have been employed in recovering the dead and buried property, assisted by British Sappers and Miners. It would be invidious to call out the names of any of the officers supervising the ghastly work the public, but it may be said that both officers and soldiers are doing their best, withal in an atmosphere reeking in pestiferous odours, made abundantly worse by putrified bodies of man and beast. The scene is horrid to depict. May never so serious a calamity befall Hyderabad!

After the military and the civil have completed clearing the debris, only a vast plane dotted with a house here and a house there will separate the Residency from the city, and it will take the better part of the quarter of a century, the money and people forthcoming of course, to rebuild the ruined city and suburbs.

With a country practically decimated, the living have to face another calamity in the way of famine. The city and Maharaj Ganj grain markets having been wrecked, the bazaar rates are gone up with a bound. In some localities, course rice is selling at four seers the rupee and mutton and vegetable are procured with difficulty and at monstrous prices. Copper exchange in its turn has fallen to 88 dubs from 96.

When the Nizam was told of the great disaster that has visited his people and country, his Highness wrung his hands and wept bitter tears. He has graciously donated a sum of Rs. 25,000 to be spent for the relief of those survivers from the deluge, who have lost their belongings, and has further directed the Minister to place at the disposal of heads of departments a sum of Rs. 5,000 each for the feeding of the needy and the affected.

The Government offices that were compulsorily closed from last Monday will not re-open till the 3rd of Azoor next, corresponding with the 8th October current. But it is possible that they will remain closed for a larger time, that it is to say till the air is cleared of its present obnoxious smells.

The flood that had swept over the City of Hyderabad, this memorable month of September, 1908, will for ever claim a most sorrowful and woeful chapter in the City History of this unhappy country. The flood of 1903, exactly five years ago, pales into nothing compared to the terrible one we just experienced.

No less than 300 telegrams addressed to merchants and sowcars have not been delivered for the want of the whereabouts of the addresses and a much larger number of letters, registered articles and Money Orders remain at the Post Office undelivered for the identical reason.

Corlies are hard to get for love or money. They have betaken themselves in various directions along the course of the river in search of loot. It is particularly to be hoped that the police who from the onset were masters of the situation, discharged their duties conscientiously. Any how it is necessary that watchful care will be exercised by their officers to dispel suspicions.

Nawab Nizamuth Jung has heavy and difficulty work before him. He has been appointed, assisted by a number of Magistrates to investigate claims, arising from recovery of property from the huge debris or discovery in the bed of the Moosi. This will be trying for the ablest judicial official, as it involves a lot of investigation in disputed claims and in differentiating of bogus claimants. There remains the fact too of getting tangible evidence as perhaps those in the know might have been ruthlessly despatched to the next world by the mighty flood.

There is a talk about the place that Bezwada town has been flooded and has suffered heavily It is poseible the phenomenal rise of the Moosi which joins the Krishna, has suggested the conjecture. It is true, however, that several breaches have taken place on the Bezwada section of the N. G. S. Railway, and that traffic has been in consequence suspended.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At a Public Meeting convened on October 3 by the Resident, it was decided to raise a fund to supplement the efforts of His Highness the Nizam and his Government for the relief of the sufferers in the late disastrous flood, which has overwhelmed the City of Hyderabad.

The results of this disaster are appalling, 15,000 to 20,000 houses have been swept away, 100,000 persons rendered homeless, 2 large Hospitals wrecked, and 1,500 bodies recovered. The loss of property has been incalculable. Thousands of dead are still buried under the ruins or carried off by the river.

Donations will be gratefully received by my Committee and should be made payable to Mr. W McIntosh, Agent of the Bank of Bengal, Hyderabad, or to the undersigned to the credit of the Hyderabad Relief Fund.

I enclose a preliminary list of Subscriptions already received.—Yours, etc.,

E. St. A. WAKE, (Major)
Secretary to the Hyderabad Releif fund,
Secunderabad, (Deccan.)

H. E. the Viceroy, Rs. 2,250; H. E. Lady Minto Rs. 1,125; the Hon. Mr. O'Dwyer, C. S. I., Resident, 1,000; Mr. B. Egerton, C. I. E, Rs. 500; General F. Campbell, D. S. O, Major E. St. A. Wake, and Captain A. B. Minchin, C. I. E. each Rs. 250; Captain W H. I. Shakespear, and Mr. F. C. Crawford, each Rs. 150; Mrs. O'Dwyer, Mr A. W. Forbes, Colonel G. W. Mitchell, Mr. G. J. Perram, C. I. E, Mr. W. McIntosh, and Mr. H. De Fano, each Rs. 100; Captain Colvin, and Colonel F. B. Maclean, each Rs. 75; Mrs. Campbell, Mr. F. J. Duxbury, Mr. Louis P de Closets, Mr. H. B. Stubbs, and Colonel and Mrs. Lowry, each Rs. 50; Mrs. Nesbitt Stephens, Rs. 45; Lieut-Col. J. Battersby, and Captain C. C. Newnham, each Rs. 30; Mrs. Vizard, Mrs. Macdonald, Revd. C. D. Giles, Mr. H. C. Conney, Mr. W. Battenberg, Captain C. J. L. Allanson, Mr. W. J. Prendergast, Mrs. Fitzroy Maclean, Mr. H. Walker, and Mr. A. P. Dall, each Rs. 25; Major Welchman, and Major J. H. S. Murray, each Rs. 20; Captain A.R.B. Cossart, Rs. 15; Mr. W. O. H. P., Revd. M. Civati, and Revd. D. Vismara, each Rs. 10; Rai Bahadur Setz Ramgopal, Rs. 4,000; Raja Deen Dayal and Sons sale proceeds of photos and receipts from illustrated papers. Hyderabad Deccan Company, Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Spencer and Co. and Ralli Brothers Agency, each Rs. 500; Messrs. Cursetjee and Co. Rs. 300; Messrs. Badham Pile and Co, Messrs. S. Tyab Ally and Co, Messrs. Cawasjee Sorabjee Sattia and Co, Messrs. Alladin and Sons and Assistants Cursetjee and Co, each Rs. 100; R. Patell and Co, and Messrs. Framroze and Brothers each Rs. 25; Sett Moosthya Ramannah, Rs. 500; and Family Rs. 250; Mr. Bapoojee Eduljee Chenoy and Rai Saheb C Varadaraj Moodr, each Rs. 250; Sett Cheekoty Veerannan, Rs. 200; Mahboob College Teachers and Students Rs. 180; Mr. K. H. Judge Rs. 150; Mr. Dundigala Krishtanah, Mr. Hajee Shaik Adam, Mr. Ramanah Pooliah, Mr. Chidra Vasudeo Kauthiah, Khan Bahadur Hajee Sajan Lall, Mrs. Varadaraj Moodr, Mr. R. D. Torakey, and Mr. Roomala Chandriah, each Rs. 100; Messrs Spencer and Co. Employees, Rs. 80; Mr. B. Krishna Iyengar, Rs. 50; Mr. Nowrojee B. Viccajee, and Mr. S. Arvamuda Iyengar, Mr. D. Gopalacharry, each Rs. 30; Mr. Kavasha Eduljee, Mr. Pestonjee J. Kanga, and Mr. Bezonjee Aderjee, each Rs. 25; Mr. N. B. Chenoy, Mr. A. Vanoogpaul Moodr, and Mr. C. Sashachellam Moodr, each Rs. 20; Mr. Chamansingh, Mr. N. D. Lakdawalla, Mr. E. Talwakar, and Mr. Abdur Rahim, each Rs. 15; Mr. Mir Alli, Mr. A. L. D, Mr. G. R. Pendharkar, Mr. Pondurung V. Joshi, Mr. C. V. Nagaboosha-nam, and Mr. Monala Narainswamy Naidu, each Rs. 10; Moulvi Habeeb Hussam, Mr. P. Krishna Iyengar, Mr. P. C. Ray, and Mr. Moonasawy Pillay, each Rs. 5; 96th Berar Infantry, Rs. 405-15-6; One day's pay of all ranks, 86th Carnatic, Rs. 200; 33rd Light Cavalry, One day's pay. Subordinate Mule Corps, One day's pay of European Subordinates. Resident's Office Staff Rs. 138; Cantonment Magistrate's Office One day's pay. Employees Headquarters N. G. S. Railways One day's pay. Nizam's State Railway Headquarter Staff One day's pay.

HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged	17,100
Messrs. Wallace and Co.	5,000
Messrs. Gordhandas and Moolraj Khatau.	3,000
The Laxmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld., (Sholapur)	2,000
Rao Bahadur Vusunji Khimji	1,000
Messrs Tulloockchand and Shapurji ...	1,000
Mr. Ramnarayen Harnandrai	1,000
Mr. Moolji Damodar	2,00
Major W. Bekle of Songhad Kathiawar...	1,00
Mr. S. B. Billimoria	15
"Dilsor"	10
Mr. R. M. Lowji	10
Total ...	30,433

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY.

NAVY AND SHIPPING NOTES.

British Naval Guns.

In the extremely interesting "German Naval Notes" published in the Navy League Journal we learn that the Germans consider our naval guns far inferior to their own, and make no secret of their opinion. We are inclined to agree with the Navy League expert that there is a very strong flavour of jealousy in most of what we read of German views on our navy. We shou'd be the last to pretend that the fleet of the Fatherland is inefficient, but with the tremendous re-organization and improvement in our own during the last few years we may safely smile at the scorn affected by critics like "Nauticus."

The Cunard Line and the Channel

Once more there are rumours afloat that the Cunard intend to leave Liverpool and use Southampton, Plymouth and Cherbourg. We think that in course of time this must come, as Liverpool is more and more out of favour owing to its geographical position, and the cream of the traffic is being taken by those steamers that have a continental port of call. At the present moment a very large number of passengers, especially Americans, will go much out of their way to travel by the twin giants "Lusitania" and "Mauretania," but as the novelty of these ships wears off patronage will diminish. The last hope of the Germans that the "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" would equal the two British boats must have vanished by now, as so far her best performance has been an average of 23·21 knots, which makes her out two knots slower than her rivals.

The Australian Squadron

We have here an extremely difficult Imperial problem, as the Australians have been and still are demanding that a powerful squadron should be stationed in their waters. It is very gratifying that they should display an interest in naval matters, but most inconvenient that they should take upon themselves to pronounce on matters of naval strategy. Our ships must be where the enemy's ships are expected, hence the concentration of recent years, in home waters, and there is no reason why we should send out battleships where they will waste their strength by having no worthy opponents. On the outbreak of war with, say, Germany, a similar state of mind would be observed at Home, and we should find a clamorous and irresponsible band screaming in the Press for ships to be placed close off the coast, just as they were in the old, but not so very old days, when Guardships were dotted all round the British Isles, presumably with the idea that attack would be made by single ships and not by fleets. It will no doubt be necessary before very long to have a stronger China Fleet, and that ought to calm our Australian brethren to some extent, whose chief bogey seems to be Japan.

The White Star Line.

We hear that this line has ordered two ships from Harland and Wolff of a length of 860 feet, which is 80 feet or so more than any existing ship, but while they will excell in tonnage anything afloat there is no intention of going for the record in speed, since, if rumour is correct, a sober 19 or 20 knots will be aimed at. This to the Anglo-Indian, seems like lightning, and it will be many years before even the fastest trip from Bombay to Marseilles will be made at this speed, but it is very moderate to the Atlantic passenger, who is able to choose between many different lines which we can only do if time is no object. It is curious that the white Star which takes refuge in such monstrosities as "Canopic", "Athenic", "Laurentic" etc, should never use the obvious and imposing names "Titanic" and "Gigantic". It is true that wags have suggested that "Seasic" would be appropriate, but this, in the days of phenomenal steadiness will no longer do.

The Brazilian Battleships.

Considerable mystery has been made out of the fact that Brazil had decided to go in for three "Dreadnoughts," and attempts have been made to prove that they were really intended for some other Power, either Britain, or Japan or Germany. We think the truth of the matter simply is that they are intended for Brazil herself in view of possible conflict with Argentina, but that when they are completed they will be in the market if the political horizon of Brazil seems to warrant the sale. If there is a chance of war it will obviously be Brazil's interest to keep them for herself. The three ships present that slight superiority on paper to our own ships that we have been accustomed to for years in ships built for foreign Powers, but as in the past it has generally been found that the foreign ships had neglected some essential but not showy qualities to secure apparent predominance, so in this case we think it will be found that the advantage is more fancied than real.

Naval Commands Afloat.

Within the next few months there may be extensive changes in the commands of our principal fleets. It is to be hoped that Lord Charles Beresford will not relinquish the Channel Fleet before it is necessary, but there are rumours that he intends to retire, and if that is the case his successor will almost certainly be Admiral Sir W.H. May, and no better selection could be found. The Home fleet is also threatened with a change, and Sir Edmund Poe's name is freely mentioned as likely to take over from Admiral Bridgeman. This force, though the most formidable for its numbers in the world, will be sadly handicapped in point of speed by the "Lord Nelson" and "Agamemnon," which at the best cannot be expected to do more that 19 knots and they will be the only ships in the Nore division, battle-fleet not fitted with turbine engines. Apart from this they are certainly sound ships, and capable of smashing any two ships in any foreign Navy at the present time.

The P.& O.'s New Departure.

There are many who will welcome the announcement that the "Britannia" is to be run once each way at exceptionally low rates, and perhaps the success of the enterprise of which we have no doubt, will induce the Company to extend the idea, and run several ships each season on the same plan. We are not told anything about the length of the passage, so that it is fair to conclude that no ex travagant rate of speed will be aimed at. There is no doubt that the competition of other companies is beginning to be felt, and the Anglo-Indian public will not be sorry.

The Navy League Annual.

We hear that the second volume will be published on Trafalgar Day, October 21 and if it is as good as the last there will be a big sale. The volume for 1908 was full of interesting matter, and was, in these days of official secrecy, astonishingly up to date and accurate. We trust that the thoroughly sensible attitude of the League in refusing to lend its voice to panic-mongers during the past year or two will have strengthened its influence for the struggle that no fear will be necessary in the near future, to secure adequate provision for our national needs. With men like Mr. Lloyd George at the Exchequer, it will be difficult to make adequate provision.

German Progress.

The launch of the third German "Dreadnought" should serve to emphasize what the Navy League is proclaiming to the nation with a view to preparing for proposals to cut down the estimates when they next appear. There is a strong party pledged to cut down the Navy if possible, but luckily there is also an influencial band of men in Parliament who decline altogether to countenance any scheme for weakening the defence of the Empire. Mr. Carlyon Bellairs is one of the most prominent of these, and his opinions are always treated with great respect. There is a good deal of confusion caused in the newspapers by the German practice of calling unnamed ships "Ersatz-Sachsen" etc, which subsequently turn out under other names. The explanation is that "Ersatz" only means "substitute for." as the Germans try to have a hard and fast age-limit for their ships, and regularly provide substitutes for those that automatically leave the fighting line.

"WET-BOB."

THE EXAMINATION HALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter signed by "J. M." in your issue of to-day, may I be allowed to say a few words on this subject?

The land lying on the south of the Elphinstone College, is taken by the Senate, of the Bombay University for the purpose of erecting the new Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, would not only rob the College of a beautiful maidan but also despoil its students of all sports in which they are at present interested by the fact of the college having its own play ground.

On an average about 100 ladies and gentlemen daily avail themselves of this ground for playing tennis, and cricket. At times the ground is also used as a field for croquet and for hockey and football matches while in plague time the ground is used for encamping the college resident students in tents, when the quarters are dangerously infected.

If I were allowed to suggest a site for the new hall, I should certainly say that the present scheme of erecting this building in the University Gardens is a very good one.

In my opinion, if this building were erected on the Gothic style with a beautiful garden round it, it would not only be an imposing structure of stone work, but would also lend a beautifully delightful and heavenly charm to the students by the fact of its beautiful position combined with the advantages of this site as regards climate.

To the best of my knowledge the Gardens at the present time are mostly used by ayahs and loafers who have nothing to do. As to the idea of all the air being shut out from the buildings on the east, I think that it is all gammon.—Yours &c.,

N. A. MEHRBAN.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is to be hoped that the munificent gift of ten lakhs from Mr. Jacob Sassoon for the purpose of founding a Central Science Institute in the neighbourhood of the University of Bombay will effectually prevent the adoption of any scheme of "desecration" such as has been proposed i.e., for erecting buildings in the University Gardens themselves — buildings which whatever their aesthetic value might be (according to the consensus of opinion, that aesthetic value seems to be nil), would not only effectually destroy the beauty of the Gardens and their utility as a health and recreation resort, thus sacrificing the interests of a resident population numbering many thousands, throughout the year, to the accommodation of few hundreds only for a few days during the year, but also—and that is most important consideration —the scheme would fail in achieving the very result for which all the sacrifice would be entailed. All the candidates for Matriculation could not, even at the present time, be accommodated in these proposed buildings, and moreover, the number tends yearly to increase. Surrounding buildings would need to be commandeered during Examination time to the accommodation of the overflow. Under such circumstances the parents and friends of these "out" students surely might have just cause of complaint against the University authorities inasmuch as the latter had not made provision for the health or comfort of these adequate and analogous to that secured for the rest on the University premises. On the question of a due regard to the health of the Examination candidates, surely no one has a better right to be heard than Colonel Dr. Collie. His opinion, deliberately expressed in his well-considered speech at the meeting of the Senate on September 30th, was to the effect that casualties among so many hundreds of students cannot be altogether avoided and are due more to other conditions inevitable in all public examinations than to the heat of the Examination Mandap. However, the new hall, the contemplated Science Institute, will, no doubt, be able, is the near future, to solve this difficulty more satisfactorily by opening its necessarily extensive premises for the conduct of Examinations during the few days of the year required for the purpose.—Yours &c.,

A RESIDENT OF BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE OF R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Northbrook, Commander C. B. Henley, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with Captain Kiokenbeck, 121st Pioneers, Lieut, Maitland Wilson, 12th Cavalry, 1 native officer, 19 native details and 5 followers.

His Highness Sir Sidi Ahmed Khan, G.C.I.E., Nawab Saheb of Janjira, with her Highness the Begum Saheba, left Port Said on the 30th ultimo, and are expected to arrive by the s.s. "Persia," which is due here on Friday morning. Miss Fyzee, Mr. Ali Asghar Fyzee and others are also accompanying their Highnesses.

The s. s. "Sir John Jackson," of the Westminster Line, was stranded recently near the Batticaloa bar on the east coast of Ceylon. She was on her way from Saigon with a cargo of rice and maize, and having run short of coal she was putting in there for a supply. The s.s. "Lady McCallum" went to her assistance, but was unable to be of much assistance.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, the "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers Everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Eleventh Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, October 6.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10.

Entries closed at 6 p.m. on Tuesday 6th October:—

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.—Mr. F. L. Potter's Volume, Aga S. Shah's Forfeit, and Sugar Apple, Mr. Jiji's Prince Lyon, Captain Hodgson's Pincher, Mr. G. H. Beaumont's Jolly Abbot and Peep O' Day, Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Dulcimer and Windy, Mr. R. R. S's Metal Maid, Oakton, and Lachlan, Mr. Kelso's St. Patrick and Royalist, Messrs. M. Goculdass and Scott Nimmo's chem Jetique, and Mr. P. B. Avasia's Conscience.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.—Mr. Jacob Sait's Sir Simon, Mr. Vincent Clifford's Ashanti Gold, H. H. Aga Khan and Aga S. Shah's Admiral Crichton, Aga S. Shah's Sugar Apple, Mr. Jiji's Bucolo and Prince Lyon, Captain Hodgson's Pincher and The Earl, Captain the Hon. D. Bingham's St. Michael, Mr. C. K's. Wolferton, Mr. G. H. Beaumont's Vespasia, Mr. R. C. Brown's Lady Sarsfield, Mr. S. A. Wahed's Chevalier, Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Dulcimer, Mr. R. R. S's. Lachlan, and Harmonium, Mr. Morison's Lady Lomond, Mr. M. Goculdass' Lady Metal, Mr. P. B. Avasia's Conscience and Dormant, Mr. G. P. Cosen's Umutbea.

THE LANOWLI HANDICAP.—Distance—7 furlongs.—Mr. Beg's Mudlool, Mr. Hajee Ally Shabag's Company, Aga S. Shah's Grey Falcon, Mr. Adil's Dumra, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Lookman, Farick, and Afreed, Mr. L. K. Kapadia's Darby and Gafal, Mr. A. M. Ameer's Viceroy, Mr. D. Runchordas, Ashroff, and Meerjan, Mr. A. W. Essa's Fairfield, Mr. R. S. Forage's Saree, Mr. Mohsen Abdul Aziz's, Murzoor, Mr. Khalil Doorse's Amood, Messrs. A. A. Saif and S. A. Wahed's Toskin, Mr. R. R. S's Mint and Vaseo, Mr. James' Salonio, Mr. M. Goculdass' Bay Middleton, Jehangir, Young Kohinoor, and False Start, and Messrs. M. Goculdass and Syed's ch a h Dilerjang.

THE ARAB SELLING PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.—Mr. G. K.'s Moouim, Mr, Wallace's Sir Asker, Mr. J. M. Mistry's Rummah, Mr. H. Jethabhoy's Nilum, Messrs. A. M. Ameer and M. Goculdas's Transfer, Mr. A. Razak's (Osborne, Mr. R. S. Forage's Dodger, Mr. Bunder bin Alwa's Naief, Mr. Newton's Fallah, Mr. M. Goculdas's Prince Chestnut, and Mr. F. M. Garda's Winter.

THE KIRKEE HANDICAP.—Distance—1 mile.—Mr, Beg's Madras, Mr. Syed Aga's Mirsadeen, Mr. Mahmood Shirazi's Zargaum, Aga S. Shah and Mr. M. Goculdass Ajeel, Captain Hodgson's Gannet, Mr. R. A. Willis's M. V. O., Mr. Kill's Fritz, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Swalior, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Chungiz, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Merrily, Mr. A. M. Ameer's Brutus, Mr. D. Runchordass's Ashroff, Mr. D. Runchordass's Meerjan, Mr. Abdool Mena's Arab Shaik, Messrs. D. Somji and A. A. Saif's Moorced, Mr. Hoosain Obayed's Dhafer, Mr. Mujeed Jurji's Recruit, Mr. Kassim Jurjis Desert King, Mr. R. S. Forage's Safeog, or James's Nooman, Mr. Abdoola Manas's Hamid, Mr Newton's Hadee, Mr. Newton's Lafan, Mr. J. M. Mistry's Caravan, Messrs. M. Goculdass and Tahar Yani's Meerdhan, Messrs. M. Goculdass and Zamil Jewessrs' Balmoral and Thakur Sripal Singh's Nusser.

THE WELTER HURDLE RACE.—Distance about 2 miles, over 9 flights. Mr. Corbett's Platoon, Mr. Scott Nimmo's Steam Whistle, by Bonnie Ayer, Major G. Moore's Daroji, Major G. Moore's Mary, Captain Hodgson's Pincher, Captain Barrett's Cairnsmore, Captain Hon. D. Bingham's St. Michael and Mr. G. P. Coser's Umutbee.

THE MIDGET HANDICAP.—Distance—About 5 furlongs.—Mr. Abdoola Mistry's Narsarulla, Mr. H. S. Cassels' Diamond Ring, Mr. G. K's. Amani, Mr. W. S. Clarke's Hobyian, Mr. Mufak's Lord Kitchener, Mr. Newton's Hatiff, Mr. A Abdoola's Real Blood, Mr. Wallace's Sir Askar; and Young Folley, Mr. Pill's Hullo. Mr. J. Anderson's Futee, Mr. Goolam Hyder's Light, Mr. Yusuff's Sheriffs Fav, Mr. G. Scott Nimmo's Ton, Mr. Nasar Abdoola's Collector, Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Hasty Jack, Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Haymaker, Mr. G. K's. Brussels, Mr. Toolsidass Tejpal's Virtuous Boy, Mr. Hamed Hazamy's Rogers, Mr. A. Rehman's Selections, Mr. Abdoola Mana's Tamim, Mr. Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's Little Martbaa, Mr. Esse Mulla Sulleman's Little Officer, Mr. Abdool Gany's Murhaba, Mr. Khalaf bin Salf's Muzoom, Mr. Hajee Ally Khaderi's Silkration, Mr. Alex A. Essaji's Woolwinder, Mr. Morrison's Raffles, Mr. Mullen's Sir George, Mr. Jassim bin Mahomed's Blood, and Mr. M. Goculdass's Orby.

CRICKET.

Poona Gymkhana vs. Central India Gymkhana.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, October 6.

This two days' fixture, which sounds the death knell of the Poona Cricket season, commenced to-day, when the Poona Gymkhana took first service and compiled 233, Rutter having put up the top score of 77, and Stone a very creditably played 68.

Central India went in late in the afternoon and for one wicket down totaled 103.

Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Capt Lucas, l-b-w, b Joy	35
Mr H E Williams, b Joy	1
Mr R A Watts, b Joy	0
Mr A H Stone, c Shunker, b Stow ...	68
Capt Rutter, c Cunningham, b Bapu ...	77
Capt Parson, st Twiss, b Stow	2
Mr G G Mackenzie, c Wright, b Joy ...	8
Mr J H Graham, c Twiss, b Stone ...	3
Capt Holbrooke, b Francis	7
Sergt Samson, not out	9
Extras... ...	12
Total ...	233

CENTRAL INDIA GYMKHANA.

Mr Jilani, c Samson, b Williams	11
Mr H G Waterfield, not out	38
Mr R Owel Wright, not out	50
Mr C C Twiss	
Major Cunningham	
Mr G B Whatford	
Mr Shunker Rao	To bat.
Mr N A B Stow	
Mr F D H Joy	
Mr Francis	
Mr Bapu Miya	
Extras	4
Total ...	103

Captain Armour, of the steamer "Lark," a steam trawler of 136 tons, and equipped with modern appliances for deep sea fishing, proposes to start a private enterprise for supplying fish to the Rangoon market; and is now on his way to Rangoon with his fishing boat from Colombo. He has had seven years' experience in deep sea fishing off the China coast, and is confident of success in the deep sea around the Burma coast.

A MODERN RANI.

Some Ranis have had English Governesses; others have been to England (dropping their "purdah" on boardship); a few have been educated in Roman Catholic convents. But the Ranis, I am about to describe, says a writer in the "Statesman," are, I believe, typical modern Ranis, and this record of their habits gives a fair idea of the home environment of a modern Raja. Let it be remembered that in the "zenana" Indian boys and girls receive their earliest and most lasting impressions, and that as marriages take place before Indian children become men and women, the "zenana's" influence is predominant from birth to death.

Three Ranis lived in the house I am about to describe, and each Rani had her own apartments. They were the daughters of Rajas, and had been brought up to look upon their fathers as gods in human form, and to "salam" to the ground in the presence of the authors of their lives. Consequently, on arriving at marriageable age, they had accepted their fate at the hands of their august parents. "Love matches" are unknown in "zenanas," unless (in rare cases) boys and girls have been betrothed as babies, and have met as playmates. The Indian girl must accept her fate, and it comes to her often in the shape of an elderly husband. Her function, her "raison d'etre," is to bear children. She is married for that purpose. In the case of a Rani, a son is expected; and if no little son appears in the "zenana," then another Rani is introduced there. Each Rani has a large number of women servants, and much rivalry exists between the various feminine establishments. At the entrance to each Rani's suite of apartments stands an old peon, and through him communication is carried on with the outer world. Night and day peons guard the door of the "zenana," and as the hours strike bells are rung to let the Raja know that each peon is awake and vigilant. Needless to say no letter can be posted without the Raja's knowledge, and servants passing in and out of the gates are liable to be searched. A large staff of night servants is kept, although high walls surround the house and its precincts; for Rajas are their own bankers, and they fear to be robbed in the dark hours. Electric bells, electric lights, telegraph wires—such things are much more expensive than servants. Such things too, get out of order and must be repaired; but if servants die other hungry people will gladly take their places. Besides, large numbers of servants make work light and night servants can sleep all day, and rice is sure, also there is enough "backsheesh" to buy betel and tobacco.

Very little money is allowed for the maintenance of a Rani, because to spend money on food is extravagant. Jewels a Rani may have, also gold and silver cups and plates; but these things belong to the family and can be handed down to future generations. The Rani's chief thought is the marketing of the day, and to see what she can get for her money. This work is done by a man deputed by the peon. When the basket comes home, the Rani, surrounded by critical noisy girls and women, spends happy, excited minutes. A bad egg is the event of a day. It must be sent back to the market the following morning, and meanwhile it must be locked up in a cupboard. From the Rani's waist hang many gold chains and many keys, and the egg is put away with everything that can be eaten, stolen, or lost. No blame can be laid on the proverbial "cat" in a Rani's establishment. A Rani's rooms are barely furnished. Many pictures, of her lord and master are on the walls, also, perhaps gilt pictures of Hindu Gods fastened by cunning Manchester merchants to cotton goods. "Swadeshi" matches, made in Germany," are on the table. The Rani lies on a wicker sofa, or sits on the floor, and round her gather the women servants who are always coming and going and bringing in gossip. The Rani likes to hear all that is going on in the rooms of her sister Ranis, what the Raja is going to have for breakfast, and the latest news from the gardens and the stables. The women servants have children of all ages, and a little procession is constantly passing through the Rani's rooms; she is never left alone for a single minute. Dirty, ill-clad, shouting, laughing, and crying women and children surround the Rani while she drinks coffee and eats "chupatties," and she screams louder than the rest, giving orders to the cook, scolding the female "dhobi" and directing the work of her establishment. By eleven o'clock she is dressed for the day, and then she has a meal of rice and curry. The women and children stand round, chatting and making remarks, and they bring water to wash her face and hands when the meal is finished. Afterwards the Rani takes a long rest, and the whole "zenana" is quiet. At three o'clock the noise begins again. The Rani has coffee and cakes and sweatmeats, and if she is of a generous disposition, the children of the servants share in the afternoon feast. On rare occasions she goes for a drive, and then hours are spent in dressing, although a "purdah" is held over her while she creeps into the carriage, and the windows of the carriage are covered with shutters or wicker curtains. Costly silks and satins are worn by the Rani on such occasions, also much jewellery; but her under garments are thought to be of no importance. A pinafore too dirty to be worn over a dress will serve the Rani's little daughter as a petticoat. The English gentlewoman's habits of wearing fine linen under a plain dress would seem to the Rani foolish and extravagant.

That the Queen of England has table linen of fabulous worth, and sleeps in sheets bordered with the finest lace, seems to the Rani a fairy story.

"I am a queen, and I do none of these things," she says. After hours have been spent on dressing; hair has been oiled, eyes have been blackened, and crimson beauty spots have been added to a powdered face, the Rani picks up some soiled piece of calico, and says "my pocket-handkerchief. "My gods," she says, pointing to gold images at her neck; and with her gods dangling on her breast she proceeds, followed by her many women, to the carriage. At the last moment she calls for "my shoes" and a panting girl throws into the carriage an old pair of slippers. In the "purdah" carriage she puts

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

YOUNG MEN'S MOHAMMEDAN ASSOCIATION.

A Successful Anniversary.

The Second Anniversary of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association, Simla, was celebrated on the 19th and 20th September, with great "eclat." The spacious lecture hall, attached to the Juma Mosque was, lavishly decorated and beautifully illuminated, for the occasion. The proceedings were commenced under the presidency of Mr. Muhammad Pir Buksh, Bar-at-Law, with a recitation from the Holy Qoran, followed by selected pieces of "Naats." Maulvi Ghulam Muhammad of Nudwa delivered an impressive sermon on the life and work of the Holy Prophet. The hall was packed with an eager audience which contained a number of distinguished visitors from outstations. According to the programme the meeting was to last till 11-15 p. m., but at the express desire of the congregation it was prolonged beyond 1 o'clock in the morning.

The first sitting of the next day which was presided over by Nawab Zulfikar Ali Khan Bahadur, the scholarly and enlightened scion of the noble house of Maler Kotla, commenced at about 11 a.m. Malik Tajuddin, B. A. read an address on behalf of Lieutenant (Honourary) Malik Mohammad Mubariz Khan Tiwana of Shahpur who was to preside at one of the sittings but had left the station on an emergent business. The address of the Tiwana Malik who has an established reputation in the land-holding community for his shrewdness and ripe experience, commended the objects and work of the Association, enumerated the blessings of the British Rule and concluded with the suggestion for a techical college in the Punjab towards the founding of which he offered a handsome donation of Rs. 10 thousand.

After the Secretary's report—a record of steady progress—was read and confirmed Sheikh Abdul Kadir, B. A. Bar-at-Law, Delhi, commenced the speech with his usual eloquence. He congratulated the Association on its excellent work during the last year, and impressed in his charming way the necessity of acquiring every branch of knowledge by the Mussalmans. He said that the Association had made a happy choice in selecting as their motto, a well-known saying of the Prophet, "He who would gain this world should acquire knowledge ;He who would gain the next world should acquire knowledg and he who would gain both the worlds should acquire knowledge."

The proceedings were suspended for the Zunar prayers, after which under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Mian Mohammad Shafi, Bar-at-Law, who takes a warm interest in all matters touching the welfare of Muslim Community. Maulvi Din Mohammad, B. A. (member of the association) read out his thoughtful address on "Our Progress in Education." The lecturer brought out in his lucid style that the Mohammedans of India were not right in selecting education as the sole means of their regeneration at the cost of other equally useful things such as commerce, arts, etc. After this the final sitting began and the venerable Colonel Khan Bahadur Abdul Majid Khan, Foreign Minister, Patiala State, was voted to the chair. The learned and patriotic chairman in a commanding voice gave utterance to remarks which went straight to the heart of his audience. He described the Association as a great boon to Simla Mohammedans and said that he was very glad to find that its members (consisting mostly of the young educated party) were not indifferent to their religion. He laid stress upon the point that the fundamental principles of Islam were so constituted that Mohammedans could flourish and prosper under the suzerainty of a Christian Ruler. He referred to a prophecy in the Qoran which told the followers of Islam, 1,300 years ago, that they would find in the Christians their best friends.

Khan Bahadur Mian Mohammed Shafi Bar-at-Law then rose and in a convencing and vigorous speech dwelt upon the necessity of organisation and of sinking sectarian differences among Mohammedans, and deplored that this want of unit was a great stumbling block in the way of Muslim progress and served as a tool in the hands of their evil wishers. Mr. Mohammed Ali Naqi, another member of the Association, then read out his well-written essay on "What makes a Man Happy" which was listened to with great interest.

The proceedings were brought to a close with a fervent prayer for the continuity of the British rule on which depended the general welfare of Musalmans.

ADDRESS BY LIEUTENANT MALAK MOHAMMED MUBARAZ KHAN.

I have a firm conviction that the existence of an institution like the Young Men's Mohammedan Association is highly beneficial to the Mussalmans. Many young men now-a-days waste their leisure hours in profitless or demoralising recreations and idle talk. For such as those the Association serves the two-fold purpose of improving the spiritual side of their life and affording them a means for adding to their stock of information. Moreover the Association furnishes a common platform whereon young men of different walks in life and of different shades of opinion can by their mutual sympathy and exchange of ideas strengthen the bond of Muslim brotherhood. Secondly—I have noticed with great pleasure and it is a proof of the practical wisdom and common sense of the organisers of the association that they are building up their institution on a moderate but fair basis. Their aims are practicable and as they stick to the "Golden mean" in what they undertake, I have no doubt that their efforts will be crowned with success. Thirdly—Let me add that the Association has acted very wisely in excluding politics from its deliberations and that seditious literature finds no entrance either into its Reading Room or Library.

Gentlemen, the blessings of the British Raj are known to each and all of you and need no repetition at my hands. Since the establishment of English Rule in India the country has prospered. The establishment of railway, telegraph and postal communications has contributed largely towards making men happy and amenable to the blessings of civilisation. The country has been free from the blight of internal or foreign warfare and what is most valuable of all it enjoys liberty of conscience and religion.

Fourth—It is a matter of great regret that notwithstanding all these facilities the Mohammadens have not made any appreciable progress either in education, commerce or industrial arts. We should no longer content ourselves with talking but should be up and doing, and use every legitimate means for bettering our condition. What we have done is very little and a lot remains to be done especially in commerce and industrial arts. When we have advanced in these directions we shall no longer be obliged to trouble the Government continually for employment. When we shall secure independent means of livelihood instead of depending solely on Government service our loyalty will be more valuable and have a far stronger effect in uprooting disaffection from the country.

I think that much good can be done to our community in the Punjab by the establishment of a college for technical instruction. I am prepared to contribute the sum of Rs. 10,000 (payable in two instalments) towards the establishment of such an institution if the Mahommedans of the Punjab may take up the scheme. This may be a small sum compared to the requirements of the institution but the sincere desire to serve the cause of the community which prompts this offer will surely induce other well-wisher of the community to contribute generously for the purpose. Some of the more promising of our students, so far as our funds permit, should be sent yearly to foreign countries for completing their education in technology. This is one of the greatest needs of the day and we shall be failing in our duty if we do not attend to it.

MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION AT KARACHI.

We are glad to learn that the Central Mahomedan Association, Sind Branch, is after ages showing signs of activity and life. Our readers are aware that this Association was founded years ago under the advice of Mr. Amir Ali and by the zealous efforts of the late Mr. Hassan Ali as the Sind Branch of the Mahomedan National Association of Calcutta. For a good long time the Association did useful work on behalf of the Mahomedans. But after the death of Mr. Hassan Ali and later after the death of Moulvi Allah Baksh the Association practically fell into a stupor from which it has really not risen yet. Be it said to the credit of Seth Harun Haji Dossul who found it worth while to stick on as a Secretary of the Association in spite of the various calls from his flourishing business, and be it further said to the credit of the benami members of the Association that they could proudly continue to be members of an association whose aims, objects, modes of action or line of policy have gradually been lost in oblivion.

We have learnt that half-a-dozen gentlemen have conceived an idea that while reviving the old and lifeless Association they might bring into existence one which will represent the interests of Mahomedans of Sind wholly. If that be so we consider it too serious a matter to be passed unnoticed and without our suggestions, which we need not repeat, have all along and scrupulously faithfully been on behalf of the Mahomedan gentry of Sind.

It must be owned gratefully by the Mahomedan public that after Mr. Hasan Ali's death and the fall of his Association the only Association which did substantial good without missing a single opportunity were first and foremost the Hyderabad Jamat-i-Islam, ably secretaried by Mr. Dehlavi ; second, the Sukkur Jamat-i-Islamiah most successfully guided and pioneered by the late lamented Babu Suleiman, and third, the Sind Zamindars Association which was particularly guided by the late Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob and secretaried by Mr. Dehlavi.

A body therefore which threatens to swallow these very useful Jamats into one concentrated National Association must be guided and controlled by the real leaders of Sind Mahomedans.

A body of men which does not represent the Zamindar's views and does not echo his feelings cannot in the least claim to be, especially in Sind, a truly representative Mahomedan Association. The mercantile members of our community, by which we mean the Memons, Khojas and Bohras, cannot redress, nay cannot even understand the wants and needs of the landed gentry and the agricultural classes. It is therefore that we are compelled to remark here that any Association whose destinies are guided by our commercial co-religionists cannot be expected to do anything to alleviate the conditions of the Zamindar, and instead of becoming an All Sind affair may dwindle into a local Association and ultimately be dormant for all practical purposes after presenting an address or two. Without mincing matter we must frankly point out here that we are not at one with the political views of some of our leading mercantile Mahomedans brethren of Karachi. Mr Chagla's speech at the Islam Club Dinner to the leading Mahomedans in the Educational Conference which was commented upon by us—is an instance in point. We do not want to discourage the efforts of our Karachi friends, but we must, as the recognized organ of the Zamindars particularly and Mohamedans generally, warn our readers that they should not hesitate to disown and have nothing to do with any association that is not being ruled by the recognised heads of the community and the leaders of the Zamindar public.

We must also briefly give out own views as to what should be our attitude at the present stage of Indian politics. We know we have got a lodestar in the All-India Moslem League that is being guided by the best heads of the Mohamedan world in India, and we can confidently and honestly say that if we follow rightly the path of the League, we shall be taking the safest and the only course which will lead us to our final goal. By suggesting this course we do not mean to say that the League will be the only means of redressing Mahomedan grievances. We can have our local and divisional bodies, but the spirit with which the work is to be done should be initiated from the head-quarters of the League.

In conclusion we should like to request the Hon. Mr. S. Sadik Ali, the Vazir of the Khairpur State, to rise to the occasion and take up the views of the Mohamedan political movement in his experienced hands, and guide and steer the course of the movement, so that the members of the community may be truly benefited and not be misguided—misled.—"Alhaq."

NAINI TAL.

THE CIVIL SERVICE WEEK.

September 27.

The week is over and has been a brilliant success from a social point of view, and was favoured throughout with the best of weather. As far as the games went the results were disastrous to the Civil Service, who were badly beaten at cricket and football and knocked out in the second round at polo, their solitary success being in one of the billiard matches on Saturday night.

The preliminary round in the Polo Tournament was played off on Saturday, the 19th when the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade beat the 43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry rather easily, the Civil Service "A." team beat the 24th Punjabis after a more even game, and the 17th D. C. O. Lancers beat The Remnants. On Monday the Rifle Brigade quite outplayed the Civil Service "A" team, and the 65th Durham L. I. and the 14th Jat Lancers disposed of the Celts and the Civil Service "B" team respectively. The semi-finals were played off on Wednesday, and one Friday there was a very fine game between the two teams left in, the Rifle Brigade (Mr. H. V. Scott, Captain C. Harrison, and Mr. A. A. Tod, back) and the 14th Lancers (Mr. P. Eliot, Captain E. A. Howlett, and Mr. R. Sutherland, back) The Rifle Brigade only scored once in the first two chukkers but put on two more goals in the third. The 14th however were unlucky in not scoring on two or three occasions and though the Rifle Brigade were leading all through the result was open almost to the end. The Rifle Brigade finally won by 5 goals to 2 thus for the second time this year winning the Tournament at Naini Tal. At hockey on Tuesday the Gymkhana beat the C. S. team by 4—2 and on Thursday at football by 6—0.

There was some excellent tennis during the week. In the representative doubles Messrs. Dillon and Streatfield (P.W.D.) beat Captain Baird and Mr. Hibbert (I.M.S.) by 6—2, 6—3, 7—5 ; in the open doubles handicap Messrs. O'Donnell and Dillon (—40) beat Messrs. B. B. and A. G. Osmaston by 6—3, 4—6, 6—4 ; in the ladies' doubles, the Hon. Mrs. Routledge and Miss Murray beat Mrs. Hailey and Mrs. Fremantle, by 2—6, 8—6, 6—3 ; in the mixed doubles Mrs. Hailey and Mr. O'Donnell (—15-3) beat Major Robertson and Miss Murray (scr.) by 6—2, 1—6, 6—3, and in the men's singles Mr. Dillon beat Mr. O'Donnell by 6—2, 4—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

The ball on Tuesday was fully up to the best traditions of Government House. The room was beautifully decorated, and in spite of the large number of guests was not inconveniently crowded, and the floor and band were excellent. Lady Hewett was in white crepe de soie, Miss Hewett in green satin, and among other handsome dresses were those of Mrs. Thompson (old gold), Mrs. Ross (pale blue princess trimmed silver), Mrs. Leslie Porter (heliotrope), Mrs. Slaughter (pink with crepe de soie), Mrs. Alexander (white brocade), Mrs. Peters (green and gold), Mrs. Marsh (green and white), and Mrs. R. D. Murray (white satin). Sir John and Lady Hewett were again "At Home" on Friday, the 25th, when about sixty guests thoroughly enjoyed themselves at a second dance, at which the programme was just long enough to satisfy the keenest dancers and short enough to prevent anyone from getting overtired.

The week was well supplied with theatricals, as on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday the "Pantomime Rehearsal" was put on by the Naini Tal A. D. C., and on the two last nights of the week "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" was played by the Ranikhet A. D. C.

"Lady Huntworth's Experiment" was played by the Ranikhet A. D. C. on the 25th and 26th. It was a little bit unfortunate in coming during the same week as the "Pantomime Rehearsal," especially as a great many people who would otherwise have gone to see it went to the dance on Friday or the dinner on Saturday night, and had the performance been less excellent than it was then disadvantages might have been disastrous. As it was nearly all who went on Friday went again on Saturday, and all who could not go on either night have been regretting it ever since.

The last regatta of the season took place on Thursday and Saturday, the 24th and 26th. Four crews entered for the Rampur Challenge Fours, representing the Royal Artillery (Captain Elliott, Major Boynon, Mr. Sanderson and Mr. Sadlerstroke and, Mrs. Grove, cox), the Gymkhana (Mr. Sutherland Major Young, Mr. Pope and Mr. Towle stroke, and Mrs. Hogg, cox), the Civil Service (Messrs. Hannyngton, Cassels, Stewart and Muir, and Mrs. Alexander, cox), and Coopers Hill (Messrs O'Sullvan, Todd, Darley and Rouse, and Mrs. Dawson, cox), the Gymkhana and Civil Service somewhat unexpectedly won their heats, and in the final the Gymkhana got home first after a good race. The Ladies' Double Sculls, for which the prize was presented by Mr. G. P. Boys, was won by Miss F. Slaughter and Miss Winly, Miss Slaughter, cox, and the perilous Catch of the Season race by Miss Marr and Mr. Strong, who was severely damaged in the process. The Single Sculls was won in good style by Mr. Rouse, and then followed a representative war canoe race which attracted crews from all the hotels. Brookhill Lodge and Wadham College Oxford, Brookhill Lodge being successful. The Balrampur pairs, which were rowed off on Friday, were won by the Police, Messrs. Hollins and Meyers, with Miss Young, cox. The events on Saturday were of a more holiday nature. The Mental Exhaustion Stakes produced ladies and men in canoes pursuing ducks with ribbons, and this was won by Mrs. Benwell and Mr. de Bunsen. The Mixed Fours were won by Miss Winly, Miss F. Slaughter, Major Beynon and Mr. Davis, Miss Slaughter, cox, and the "Save the Women and Children" stakes by Mrs. Ley, Miss Slaughter, Miss F Slaughter, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Davies and Captain Knox. The programme concluded with a foured race, civil against military, which was won by the former (Messrs. Darley Muir, Rouse and Towle, with Lady Hewett, cox.) The P.W. and Forest Departments were "At Home" on Thursday and the Civil Service on Saturday, and the boat-house was absolutely packed on each afternoon.

An even larger dinner than usual took place at the Club on Saturday evening, some of the members of the I. C. S. being the hosts, and about 120 sat down in all. There were no speeches, but after dinner two billiard matches were played, Colonel Gee and Captain Villers representing the "Rest" against the Civil Service (Messrs. Raw and T. U. Johnson). Sunday came at last leaving memories of one of the best of weeks. Large number of visitors went down in the morning, and there will be a still greater exodus very soon as Sir John and Lady Hewett leave on the 1st, and most of the officials and soldiers on leave will follow them shortly.

FRAUDS ON THE TRAWMAYS COMPANY.

HOW PASSENGERS TRAVEL FOR NOTHING.

Many and varied appear to be the methods adopted by some people to avoid paying their tram fares. Recently this has been very noticeable in Calcutta and almost without exception the excuses made by offenders when they are detected and charged are flimsy and untenable. There are, of course some cases in which default is made without intention, especially where ladies are concerned, but such cases are rare, and easily distinguished from those in which "intention" is obvious. The class against which the Tramway Company is operating is one that deserves no sympathy, as its members make a daily practice of using the cars without paying the fares legally demanded from them. The common trick is to travel without payment to a junction whence the fare to his destination is less than from the point at which he boarded the car. There is another shady system becoming prevalent, even amongst European passengers, a tramways official told a "Statesman" representative yesterday. This practice is to board a car and ride the length of a street and then alight. If the fare is demanded the conductor is told:

"I am just getting off." The same dodge is practised with the following car and so on till the full journey is covered.

Leaving the question of fares, the new system of stopping station appears to be working well, with one exception. In most large towns at Home, where this system is in vogue sheds are provided in which waiting people can secure shelter from adverse climatic conditions. At present in Calcutta there are none.

KASAULI.

Kasauli, Oct. 1

At Christ Church, Kasauli, on Wednesday, September 30th, the wedding was solemnized of Captain Thomas Timbrell, I.A., and Miss Margaret Alice Cocks, sister of M.A.A. Cocks, Indian Police. The bride wore a white satin Directore gown, trimmed with chiffon, silk cord and silver beading. Her Brussel's net veil was worn over a wealth of orange blosem, and she carried a shower boquet of white flowers. She was given away by her brother and attended by Miss Audrey Martineau, wearing a white muslin dress and hat trimmed with pale blue ribbons, and carrying a basket of pink roses, and her nephew, Master Denis Cocks in a white sailor suit. Captain Beasley, Gloucesters Regiment acted as "best man."

A reception was held at "Gilbert House" kindly lent by Mr. and Miss. Warburton and Mrs. Martineau.

At 4-30 Captain and Mrs. Timbrell left for the Gullies, the bride going away in a pretty dress of blue muslin trimmed with lace and silver braid, and a black hat.

CALCUTTA BLAZE.

PETROL EXPLODES.

Messrs. Achworth Taylor and Co.'s motor carriage premises in Council House Street, were the scene of an alarming fire on Monday evening, which resulted in several valuable motor carriages being extensively damaged. It appears that at about 6-20 p.m., a very large new "Sunbeam" motor car was being got ready to be placed on trial to-day when all on a sudden the petrol tank exploded. The ignited petrol not only set the "Sunbeam" ablaze but it scattered over several other motor cars setting them also on fire which showed unmistakable signs of wrecking the whole place with all its valuable property. With great presence of mind Mr. Thorton, Chief Engineer of the Company got all his Indian Staff together and brought out into the street most of the motor carriages which stood in great danger of being destroyed. Then he telephoned for assistance from the Central Fire Station at Lall Bazar and brought into requisition the "Kyl Fire" appliances which decidedly saved the situation. In about five minutes conflagration was extinguished though not before some eight motor cars were so badly damaged that they will have to be thoroughly overhauled, refitted and upholstered before they can be utilised again in the interests of the Company. The fire had even spared to the Company's storeyed where several accumulaters were damaged.

The Calcutta Fire Bridgade arrived on the scene but as their services were found unnecessary they returned to Head-Quarters.

The damage at a rough estimate will amount to Rs. 20,000 if not more.

PUJAHS IN DARJEELING.

Darjeeling, Oct. 2.

The first day's racing took place in fine weather, and a full attendance witnessed some excellent racing. Lady Fraser was present, and the band of the King's Own played during the afternoon.

The Lieutenant-Governor's Cup was won by Mr. Galstaun's Primrose in a very good race, Primrose beating Marie Lloyd by a neck. The weather was cloudy, but fine. The station is very full.

The first day's racing took place at Darjeeling on the 1st instant with the following results :—

NOVICE STAKES.

Mr Price's Satin Bean	...	...	1
Mr Shillingford's Lavender	...	...	2
Mr Galstaun's Pretty Polly	...	...	3

THE LHASSA PLATE.

Mr Ram's Punch	...	...	1
Mr Mauloy's Lhassa	...	...	2
Mr Gyalpa's Tiger	...	...	3

STEWARDS' PLATE.

Mr Price's O K	...	...	1
Captain Fraser's Jessamine	...	...	2
Captain Lilburn's Loretto	...	...	3

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S CUP.

Mr Galstaun's Primrose	...	...	1
Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Marie Lloyd	...		2
Mr Delanny's Gipsy	...	...	3

COOCH BEHAR CUP.

Mr Shillingford's Gowan	...	...	1
Mr Mackie's Fairyland	...	...	2
Mr Bazat's Chesterfield	...	...	3

POOJAH STAKES.

Mr Shillingford's Ia Civil	...	...	1
Mr O'Donoghue's Blue Bell	...	...	2
Mr Price's Miss Winnie	...	...	3

BHUTIA NOVICE STAKES.

Mr Jones's B P	...	...	1
Mr Price's Tom Tiger	...	...	2
Mr Garjani's Goonde	...	...	3

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Although the temporary loss of the ring at Lord Poulet's wedding set pens a-scraping, and people discussed what would have happened had it not been recovered and recalled parellel instances in fact and fiction, no one seems to have alluded to the episode of the lost wedding-ring of Richard Feverel. That is remarkable, for not only is the 'Ordeal of Richard Fererel" Meredith's "best seller," but his handling of that incident in particular is an object-lesson to all novelists in the art of making the most of even slight "property." The lost ring has a history of its own. It is picked up shortly after her parting with Richard, who has to keep a mysterious pressing engagement, by Clare Doria, who, although she has been in love with Richard all her life, has, like someone else, "never told her love." In the evening, when the news arrives that the mysterious engagement was Richard's clandestine marriage, Mrs. Doria immediately concludes that the ring must have been his ring: "I knew it in the morning, mamma," is all that poor Clare says. When, accordingly, some months later, Richard sees her lying in her coffin dead of a broken heart, she has two wedding-rings on her finger, and one of them is Richard's. The ring that took its place also becomes part of the story. It is wrested at the critical moment of the ceremony from the hand of Mrs. Berry and the refusal of Lucy to give it up after the wedding gives Meredith an opportunity of emphasising this heroine's strength of will and of drawing some amusing talk from Mrs. Berry's lips—that inimitable Mrs. Berry, of whom Richard Le Gallienne says that she 'would have been a feather even in Dickens's cap had there been room for more in 'that forest of feathers." "Don't you know," she says, "that being bereft of ones own lawful wedding-rings the fatalest thing in life, and there's no prosperity after it." The promise of a new ring does not console her. "What shall I tell my husband when he come back to me and see I've got a new ring waitin' for him?" Later, although she has worn it long she is not reconciled to it. "Look at that ring he's a stranger ; he's not my lawful. . . . Here am I in a strange ring, that's like a strange man holdin' of me, and me wearin' it just to seem decent and feelin' all over no better than a big—that nasty name I can't abide." One remark of Mrs. Berry's brings out the further symbolic aspect of the whole episode : "won't it be unlucky your wearin' of that ring which has served me so?" It had served Mrs. Berry by uniting her to a husband who had deserted her, and the suggestion is that in taking over her ring Lucy was also taking over her fate. At any rate the history of Richard's married life is very much a history of his separation from Lucy. Thus, along with the pointing of the cypress shadow at the boat in which the young couple sail together on The Abbey lake, the incident is one of the premonitory hints which the author gives of the unhappy development of his story,

THE SYMBOL IN FICTION.

The giving symbolic hints of what is to come is an expedient well-known to all artists in fiction, and where the symbol is sufficiently ingenious and not over-obstrusive the result is generally effective. An interesting example occurs in that book of Besant's "The Ivory Cate," which seems to be having some thing of a second vogue at present as a threepence-ha'penny reprint. The central figure of the story is a case of dual personality. Owing to a cerebral taint of some kind Edward Doring passes at times into Edmund Gray. The characters of the two are very different. The one is the clear-headed, keen lawyer, who strongly upholds the present order of things, while the other is overflowing with generosity, is full of the enthusiasm of humanity and from his lips drops the richest manna of Socialistic teaching. The novelist keeps his secret as long as he can—although to a reader in these days, especially if he remember the theme of Wilkie Collins's "Moonstone" that is not very long,—but he gives us a hint beforehand. The heroine of the story is painting Dering's portrait, and one day it strikes her how easily the expression of it could be changed. A touch here and a touch there, and lo ! you have a different man—an enthusiast, a passionate altruist.

MORALS GOOD AND BAD.

The question of the sifting of good fiction from bad has within the last few weeks been raised in more than one interesting form. To Mr. Bram Stoker the circumstance that a drama which has on moral grounds been prohibited representation by the authorities can be published in book form without protest seems an anomaly, and it has put him upon asking : If there is a censor of plays, why not a censor of novels ? He does not welcome the prospect, but the aspect of affairs in the world of letters is menacing. "Within a couple of years past," he says, "a number of novels have been published in England that would be a disgrace to any country even less civilised than our own." Should this "plague-spot" spread and should no other remedy be forthcoming, then a censorship, he maintains, is inevitable. If so, few will envy the censor his position, for this reason if for no other, that he will have to answer in the concrete case the subtle question : What is foul fiction ? There are, of course, novels which answer the question for themselves. They are bad in fact, and they are bad in intention. They are written with the single purpose of enriching their writer by appealing to what is sordid in human nature. They take their place, automatically on the Index. But it is well known that good intentions do not necessarily make a work morally innocuous, and poetic justice may be perfectly satisfied, and as one approaches the "Finis" rewards and punishments may be distributed with exquisite accuracy ; yet if, in the development of his theme, the author has presented pictures that excite the morbid curiosity of the average reader then the mischief is done in his own despite. It is with regard to works of this description that the characteristic difficulty arises, and recent adventures of the dramatic censor do not encourage the hope that a literary censor would succeed in getting over it.

A TWICE BOURNE DIFFICULTY.

The difficulty of the censor is also, of course, the difficulty of the librarian. At present, however, the question agitating the minds of librarians is the question rather of feeble than of foul fiction, and most people will heartily hope that they may be able to carry into effect their resolution to admit to their shelves fiction only of "literary or educative value." If all tales be true, the resolution is nothing too early taken. Not long ago Mr. Ernest A. Baker made a series of inquiries among various libraries on this very point, and although his perquisition was not very extensive nor very thorough, it established the proposition that in most cases the proportion of feeble fiction stocked in the libraries was immensely in excess of fiction of the first class. No doubt the reply in defence would be : "The public wish those books; therefore we supply them." But that there are considerations of another sort conducing to the result the following sentence from Mr. Baker's paper seems to suggest:—"There are public libraries, that I know which have for years being stocked with the sweepings of mudie's and other libraries, bought at a price which was meant to stagger committeemen, and which are now challenging any circulating library in the world to compete with them in the supply of the largest number of the worst novels published."

MISTRANSLATIONS.

It is said that when the Bible was translated into Japanese an equivalent to the word "baptise" was not to be found, and the word "soak" had to be used instead, so that the Japanese are acquainted with a person of the name of "John the Soaker" and with a doctrine of "soaking for the remission of sins." In that case the mistranslation was due to inadequacy of language. It is offener due to ignorance. Thus one sees what the schoolboy was after who rendered "Miserere, Domine!" "O heart-broken schoolmaster !" and who, struggling with an exercise, recovered from the German the familiar text "The spirit, indeed, is willing, but the flesh is weak" in the form "The ghost, of course, is ready, but the meat is feeble." A mistranslation, it seems, has had something to do with the strained relations existing between Holland and Venezuela. The Dutch Consul, referring to a trivial but disagreeable incident, wrote to his Venezuelan colleague that "een boose droom," an evil dream, was threatening to disturb the peace. This the translator rendered in Spanish "maladetto spirito," a cursed bad spirit, and when the document in this form was shown to President Castro his wig was on the green at once. It is not the first time that the Dutch have had experience of misunderings in their dealings with other nations.

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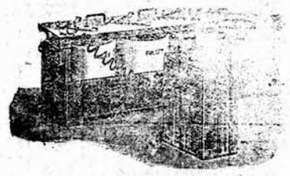

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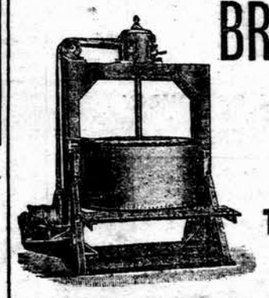

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCT. 5.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 6.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
per cent. Consols...	£5 1/16		1-2
do. Rentes ...	£5		3-4
do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/2		1-2
do. Govt. Securities....	83 1/2	unchgd	
Silver in London ...	23 15/16	1-8	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 15/16	1-8	
do. in New York ...	51 7/8	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·10 1/2		1-2
do. do. do. Berlin....	10·26 1/2		1-2
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/4	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since 8th May	
do Short London Bills	3 months' sight.	1 5/8	unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills	6 months' sight...	2 2/8	3-8
do. 3 months' Fine	Trade Bills...	2 1/8	1-8
do. 6 months' Fine	Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	1-8
Current Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) is 1s 3 29-32d. unchanged.

Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77 11½ unchanged.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Rise caused by covering purchases.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet.
Total Sales	5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	300
Imports	nil
Mid-Americans	5·62—08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·39	4 53	4·52	4 52	4·52
—07	—07	—08.	—07	—07
Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.	
4·53	4·54	4·55	4·55	
—08	—07	—07	—07	

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports	52,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	45,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	17,000 ,,
Do to Continent	35,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·65—10	
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·55—10	Declined owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market and to longs unloading.
Do. do. Mar. 8·26—13	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 3-4—3-15
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·9—15
Do. do. Mar. 8·9—15
Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

WHEAT.

White Karachi 40 1/2 Oct.-Nov.—London—Sellers—Canal.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—1,680,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 53½ Oct.-Nov—Antwerp—Bone—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 53 Oct.-Nov.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 47 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship—47 1-4—Oct.-Nov, Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 17s 1½d.
Months of Shipment—November—December—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.
Rubber :—
Fine Rubber 4s. 4½d. Done.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [6TH OCTOBER, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent. from	20th May.
Bank of Bengal ...	4 per cent.	3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay...	3 per cent.	23rd July.
Bank of Madras ...	4 per cent.	14th ,,

Money :—
The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 63 lacs down.

Exchange :—
The Market opened unchanged to-day at 1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s 3 29-32d. T.T. and 1s. 3 29-32d. for demand bank bills. The credit rate was steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight with few bills offering. For forward delivery the Banks are less keen to buy because of the uncertainty as to the future of the discount market. Far Eastern rates are slightly steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7-8d. to 29 32d.
On demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 1-16d
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	174

Government Paper :—
The opening quotations to-day for Government Paper were 95 7-16 ready and 95 1-4 for the settlement. The market has been very quiet and in the absence of buyers rates have fallen 1-16 during the day. Calcutta market is advised as 95 1-8 ready and 95 5-16 for a month's delivery.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95-6
1st Settlement	,, 95-3

Bullion :—
On Monday the price of Bar Silver in London advanced 1-8 to 23 15-16 for ready and two months' delivery. New York closed 1-4 higher at 51 7-8. Locally the market opened at 61 3-8 ex duty but later rates weakened and at the close there were probably ready sellers at 61 1-8 ex duty. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	25	1	0
2 gallon shield sovereigns	15	4	0
5 gallon Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	2	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
In sympathy with the decline in the American and Liverpool Markets our market was very quiet and prices for New Crop declined Rs. 2 to 3 per candy. There was some business done in New Crop by local speculators white mills were practically the only buyers of ready cotton.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	234-5	March-09
Good M. G. Broach	226 1-2	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	210	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	203	,,
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	193-7	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	193-7	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	188	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	191	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	187	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	179-80	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	168	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	19,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·54	4·49	4·48	4·48
—04	—04	—04	—04
Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June-July
4·50	4·50	4·51	4·52	4 52
—03	—03	—03	—03	—03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 3 0
Apl.-May ... ... ,, 7 14 0 R.D.
Tone—Quiet but Steady.
Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore... ... Rs. 8 0 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujerat ... ... ,, 9 2 0 ,,
Yellow Cawnpore ... ,, 8 13 0 ,,
Tone—Quiet.
Poppyseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 9 12 0
Tone.—Quiet.
Castorseed :—
Rs. 31 7 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.
Cottonseed :—
Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.
Mowraseed :—
Rs. 6 9 0
Tone—Firm.
Wheat :—
White Pessi 85 p.c.... Rs. 5 11 0 April-May R. D.
White Delhi, ... ,, 5 6 0 ,, ,,
Tone—Firm.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,454 bales.
Wheat	14,264 cwts.
Linseed	790 ,,
Rapeseed	129 ,,
Gingellyseed	4,525 ,,
Poppyseed	383 ,,
Groundnuts	71 ,,
Castorseed	9,003 ,,
Rice	256 ,,
Myrabollams	4,076 ,,
Cottonseed...	3,771 ,,
Mowrasced...	252 ,,
Gram	3,198 ,,
Jowar	535 ,,
Maize	30 ,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 28th Sept. 1908, as compared with the statement of 3rd Oct. 1908:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 26. Rs.	Oct. 3. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	53,45,169	57,88,522
Public Deposits at Branches ...	55,11,947	44,50,433
Other Deposits ...	9,22,84,542	1,02,38,955
Post Bills ...	83,855	82,454
Sundries ...	18,57,000	18,78,362
Rs....	12,61,82,513	12,20,10,649
ASSETS.		
Government Securities....	1,46,20,432	1,53,76,972
Other authorised Securities.	24,85,087	24,50,396
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	186,11,254	1,78,97,145
Loans do. do.	2,43,48,271	2,66,43,192
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,05,91,054	1,04,46,932
Dead Stock ...	3,11,748	3,11,748
Stamps ...	4,034	4,057
Bullion ...	2,58,767	2,54,838
Balances with other Banks.	8,53,318	10,96,377
Sundries ...	1,44,592	1,70 953
Cash ...	5,39,53,856	4,76,55,689
	12,61,82,513	12,20,10,649

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via East Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 6th October 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	nil.	nil.	...	nil.	nil.
Teheran ...	6	13	15 p.m.	0	9
Suez	6	14	nil.	1	nil.

NOTICE.

Turkish Route Interrupted beyond Bassora 1-10.08.

22 LIVES SAVED.

The venerable Swami Dharmananda Mahavaratee of Asiatic and European fame, desires me to gratefully inform you that His Holiness has been able to save 22 human lives by prescribing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to patients suffering from various complaints caused by or arising from disorder of the kidneys. The most serious case being that of a well-known Professor of Sanskrit who suffer from chronic diabetes for a period extending over 12 years.

The venerable Swami is so much pleased with this medicine that he has named it "The Greatest Miracle."

For your information I take the liberty to say that the venerable Swami is a celebrated Monk, a Minister of Hindoo religion, a distinguished author a thorough ofnguist and a great traveller of worldwide fame. Yours faithfully J. G. Bharati. Disciple of the Swami, by whose command I write to you.

The venerable Swami resides at 23/1 Sibsram Ghose's Street, Calcutta, where the above was investigated by one of our representatives, when he personally corroborated same.

The danger of kidney disease is that it frequently comes on so quietly that the cause of the trouble is not suspected, the patient suffering from headache, nervousness, heart trouble, sleeplessness, dizziness, lack of ambition, &c., all of which are symptoms of kidney disease, just as much as backache, dropsy, urinary and rheumatic troubles, diabetes and Bright's disease, for which Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a specific.

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BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,460
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	63½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,425
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	63½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	51
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	252
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue now issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	530
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	182
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	670
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd560
Century	500	500	50	365
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,735
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	675
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	xd1050½
Connaught	500	500	25	330
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	99½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,005
David	250	250	20	400
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	275
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75 xd	1,450
Gokl Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	460
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	125
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	280
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	160
Jawraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	980
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor	500	500	75	775
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,450
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,180
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,350
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,175
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Myser Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	207½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20 xd	700
Phoenix	100	100	5	108
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	560
Rip n	1,000	1,000	divid50	850
Sassoon Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	955
Sesson Silk	500	500	40	595
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200 xd	1,525
S. Mahratt	500	250	10	115
Standard Mills	500	500	50 xd	1,380
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,385
Textile.....	500	500	30 xd	1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	620

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	3,200	125
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton	125	125	105	105
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	200	20
Broach City	200	200	225	14
Fort.....	475	475	270	22½
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	1,200	160
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	510	510
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	115	15
Hingolee	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton	125	125	1331	135
Khangaum	400	400	300	25
Mahmudpura Gin ...	125	125	100	7½
Maharu	200	200	150	Nil.
Mercantile	18	175	57	Nil.
Mannur Manufg ...	250	250	275	275
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,020	75
New Moofussil Co ...	400	400	680	680
New Berar	500	500	520	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1,150	100
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	350	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind	200	200	450	35
Surat City	200	200	245	24
Vulkan U. P. Co. Ld.....	1,000	250		
Wardhwan G. & P....	500	500	40	575
	150	50	125	12

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	4	130
Back Bay B ilding.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	130
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	16,500
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,625
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 155
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	138
Bombay Ice Mf'...	100	100	Nil.	23
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	940
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	3824
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	2774
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd.2974
chi Flour	200	200	18	135
Emmir of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr. p.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divi 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Karrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	11.	25
Oriental Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18	190
Thei Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co.	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	455
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
Sondiside	B. 10	10	Nil.	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	80
Soundy and o	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	div. 12 47
Thackee and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 275
Tapiah Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 34
Treschre and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	610

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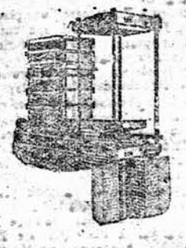

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